

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

FIVE CENTS

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The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1922

Fourteen
Pages

VOL. XIV, NO. 66

TREATY BETWEEN PARIS AND ANGORA NOW TO BE REVISED

Effective Guarantees for Christians in Near East Insisted On—Allies Not to Evacuate Constantinople

PARIS, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—Mr. Franklin-Bouillon, negotiator of the Angora Treaty, has affirmed his freedom to speak and has in fact given the public an account of his official mission. This is taken to indicate lack of accord between the present government and the plenipotentiary of the former Premier, Mr. Briand. At any rate, there is an interregnum, but negotiations may be taken up again when the new Italian Cabinet is formed.

Mr. Franklin-Bouillon claims that the Angora Treaty was the brightest ornament of Mr. Briand's ministry. Severely criticizing the Sykes Treaty as harmful to French interests, which depend on friendly relations with Turkey, Mr. Franklin-Bouillon declared that full peace was imperative. The questions of Smyrna, Constantinople, and Thrace should be settled without delay. He claimed that zones of influence in the Near East were detrimental to France, who had always been the sole influence in Asia Minor.

Regarding the protection of minorities he said that Christians had been used as political instruments and indignation about them was unreal. Massacres had ceased.

Trustworthy information, however, indicates that, in Anglo-French conversations, the security of Christians and effective guarantees are insisted on as indispensable.

Smyrna will become autonomous, though under Turkish sovereignty. Some rectification of Thracian frontiers is possible although the British consider reinstallation of the Turks on the western bank of the Straits as dangerous. The agreement when reached will be enforced on the Greeks and Turks according to the present understanding by means of a blockade necessary.

The proposed evacuation by the Allies of Constantinople is rejected. The Angora accord will be revised.

Treaty Displeases the Government of Moscow

SMYRNA, Asia Minor (Special)—The Angora treaty seems to have greatly displeased the Russian Soviets, despite the formal denials given by Moscow and Angora. A mere reading of the agreement shows that it has features that might render loose the binding ties between the Bolsheviks and Nationalist Turks, and lead Mustafa Kemal Pasha gradually to forget Moscow and depend more on Paris. Under these circumstances Russian Soviets had to take preventive measures to neutralize the danger arising from the Franco-Kemalist agreement. The Soviets, therefore, encouraged Enver Pasha's ambitions aims to get hold of Turkey in spite of all difficulties. Enver is still cherishing the hope of becoming one day the Napoleon of his country and by means of the sword to realize a union of the Islamic world.

Enver Pasha, it is said, is working at present in Ajaria, the small Islamic country lately established by the British and Georgia. Enver has organized there a strong army with a view to attacking Mustafa Kemal, who previously refused to permit him to enter Turkey peacefully. The newly-formed contingents are adequately and abundantly armed and munitioned by the Soviets.

The Kemalist Government at Angora, being extremely disturbed on account of these events, has sent a strong note to Moscow, demanding an explanation of the menacing movements developing in the Caucasus. Mr. Tchitcherina, answering this note of Angora, declares that "Russia does not pursue any particular aim in Anatolia. The rumors are the inventions of men of evil disposition. Enver's move is not supported by the Moscow Government and the Soviets will not allow the leaders and partisans of the movement to work and travel in the Russian territories."

Mr. Tchitcherina asserts that he is not able to enforce the same measures in the Caucasian states, as these latter are independent. It is evident, however, that Mr. Tchitcherina is not sincere in his statement, as the Caucasus is in the hands of the Russian Soviets and nothing occurs there without the knowledge of Moscow.

Musaphia Kemal on various occasions has expressed his anxiety about the seriousness of the situation and in the Grand Assembly of Angora violent discussions have been conducted as to what measures should be taken in order to arrest the movement at its start.

The bellicose tendencies of the Turks have been greatly increased by the Franco-Kemalist agreement. Musaphia Kemal is expounding his policy before the Grand Assembly, among other things, declared: "The Ottoman army has once more revealed its intrinsic power by conquering the enemy (France); we have captured back Cilicia. The pitiful Armenian question, which had been disturbing us for many years, exists no more. The whole Moslem world is standing by us. Enver's ambitious tendencies soon will be given an end. I take pleasure in declaring that soon we will succeed in concluding an agreement with Italy. Turkey's situation then will become far better than it was before the universal war."

Sidewalks Moving Under Boulevards

Paris Decides to Utilize an Exhibition Idea

PARIS, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—Paris has decided to have moving underground pavements. They will run under the boulevards. They will be similar on a bigger scale to the open-air moving pavement constructed for the 1900 exhibition. Engineers have been invited to send plans and already there are 20 competitors. They must each give a detailed description of the mechanical system proposed, the dimensions of different parts, indicate positions of stationary quays, and estimate the cost.

The idea is to relieve congestion on the main thoroughfares. Three parallel pavements moving at different speeds are envisaged. Obviously it will be a long time before the project is realized but the Municipal Council appears to be in earnest.

BRITAIN STANDS FIRM ON EGYPT

Extremist Demands Refused, but Premier Will Await Allenby Plan Regarding Action

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—Reading between the lines of Mr. Lloyd George's declarations on Egypt in the House of Commons last evening confirmation appears of the British Government's determination not to concede extreme demands in regard to Egypt. He placed Egypt in the proper perspective, featuring her not as a sovereign state, which she never has been, but practically as a Turkish province, first occupied by Great Britain and later annexed. This process saved her from Turkish and German domination during the war.

The British viewpoint, some aspects of which the Premier recapitulated, have been fully explained in previous cables and it now only remains to be seen what General Allenby's proposals will be. Clearly he differs from Lord Curzon in some respects. It is obvious also that a majority of the British residents support him. From this and because he is primarily a soldier, it is fair to deduce that he is not unmindful of either the military or general British interests or of British responsibilities to foreign powers. This would imply that his differences with Lord Curzon are by no means fundamental and, if he believes his policy is acceptable to Sarwat Pasha, as reported, hopes of an agreement are not so remote as superficial appearances indicate.

Orientals seldom expect to receive all they demand and in this case publication of the "Miner" report (an act of questionable wisdom), the events in Ireland and the success of Turkish resistance, all tended to make the Egyptians obdurate. And at the bottom is the undeniable fact that the Muhammadans instinctively revolts against Christian rule. That is why he would prefer to live in squalor under Turkey than in prosperity under Britain.

STERN MEASURES BY INDIAN GOVERNMENT

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—Little secret is made in official circles of the seriousness and significance of the last paragraph in the Government of India's long communiqué regarding Mahatma Gandhi. This summarizes the issue as lawlessness versus "main-tainment of the principles underlying civilized government," and clearly forecasts stern measures of suppression. These measures will especially affect the volunteer associations held responsible for most of the disturbances.

Many of these volunteers come from native-ruled states, where agitators are summarily suppressed. Volunteer associations now exist in almost every Indian village, and originated from local bodies of workers who gave friendly assistance to native functions. Latterly they have assumed a political character and aimed solely at destroying British rule.

No Money to Pay Interest On Soldiers' Bonus Bonds

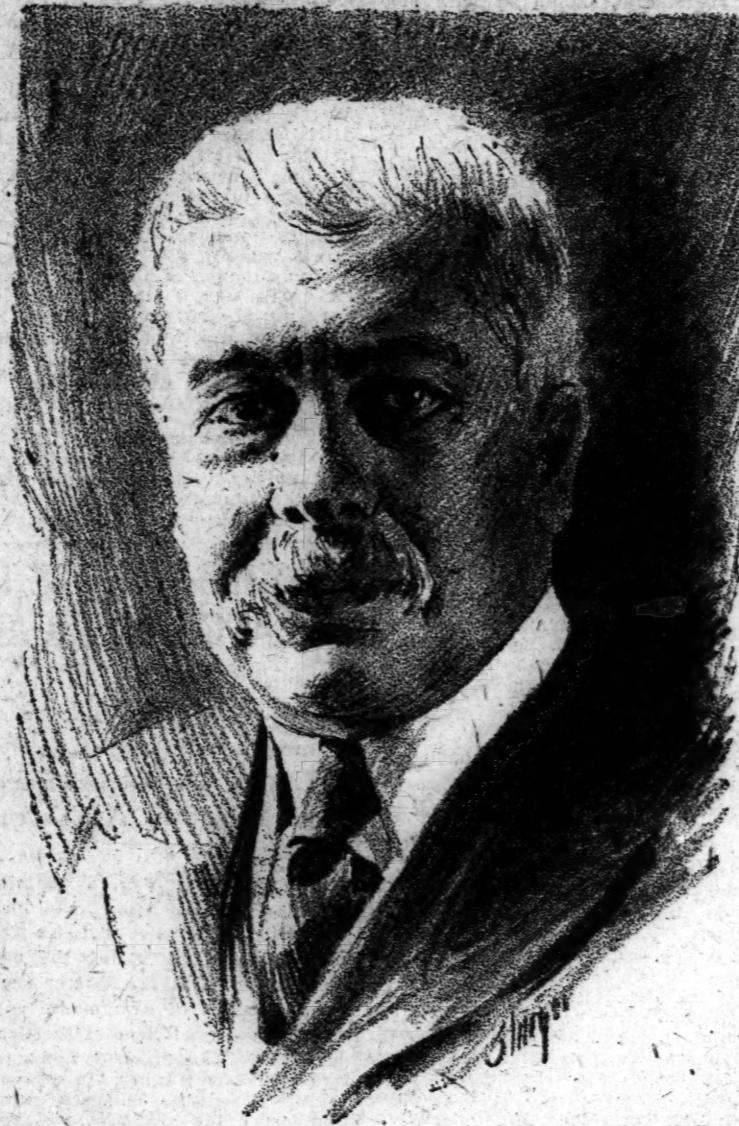
Amounts Coming Due in South Dakota Are Unprovided for and May Have to Go by Default

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 6—According to certain state officials here, the first and second interest payments of South Dakota soldiers' compensation bonds, due March 1 and September 1 of the year, and amounting to \$120,000 each, must go by default unless private individuals raise the amount from outside sources in order to protect the good name of the State in future bond transactions.

The reason for this, they explain, is because there was no provision made to care for this interest in the last tax levy.

It is further pointed out that, even if such provision is made—and now this cannot be done until August of this year—it will be impossible under the law to transfer money from one fund to another to meet the present deficiency. Neither can the principal derived from the bond issue be reverted to the sinking and interest fund until all claims have been paid, which will not be definitely concluded until Jan. 1, 1923.

FORMER ITALIAN PREMIER TO FORM A NEW CABINET



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Vittorio Orlando
Recalled to the premiership by King Victor Emmanuel

LONDON, Feb. 8 (By The Associated Press)—Vittorio Orlando, former Premier of Italy, has accepted the invitation of King Victor Emmanuel to form a new Cabinet to succeed the Bonomi Ministry, which resigned last week, says an Exchange Telegraph

dispatch from Rome today. The attempt to form a Cabinet through the combination of various groups favoring Mr. Orlando follows the refusal yesterday of Enrico de Nicola, president of the Chamber of Deputies, to form a ministry.

He will be recalled to the premiership by King Victor Emmanuel

FARM BLOC WINS ON SENATE TEST

Last Resistance to Passage of Capper-Volstead Bill Broken Down—Collective Bargaining Assured to Agriculturists

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special)—

Passage of the Capper-Volstead bill in the Senate late today establishing a system of cooperative marketing associations under which farmers would be given the same right to bargain collectively that is now enjoyed by corporations, is regarded as another noteworthy victory for the agricultural bloc.

By defeating an attempt by the Judiciary Committee to substitute a provision placing the marketing system under control of the Federal Trade Commission, thereby subjecting the agricultural associations to penalties and prosecutions provided for in the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, the farm bloc broke down the last resistance to the measure.

As the bill was finally approved the cooperative system is placed under the supervision of the Secretary of Agriculture.

When the substitute measure was rejected by a vote of 55 to 4, the Senate speedily sent the original House measure to conference. Only one Senator, Peter G. Gerry of Rhode Island, a Democrat, opposed it on the

final vote, while 58 Senators supported its passage.

President Harding in his first address to Congress urged the enactment of a farmers' cooperative marketing law, and the recent agricultural conference in Washington endorsed the merits of the bill as a whole. The legislation as it passes the Senate meets with the approval of the Administration. It is believed the public interest is sufficiently safeguarded by right of appeal to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Immediate Agreement in Sight

There will be little difficulty in reaching an immediate agreement on the bill in conference, as the Senate added only one amendment, proposed by the Judiciary Committee, which was entirely acceptable to the farm bloc in general. It provides that the association "shall not deal in products of non-members to an amount greater in value than such as are handled by it for members." The effect of this amendment would be simply to keep other organizations from participating in or seeking to monopolize the marketing of agricultural products under the bill.

The main object of the bill is to permit farmers to combine in cooperative associations to get reasonable prices for their products, principally through lessening the cost of marketing and selling and cutting down the difference between what the farmer receives and what the public generally pays.

1. It effect the bill authorizes and validates associations of producers regardless of technical form, limited only by certain test requirements as to cooperative character.

2. It permits them to develop their activities to a natural extent which involves a tendency toward great commodity organizations.

3. It safeguards the public against any possible abuse by such cooperative associations by appeal to and action by the Secretary of Agriculture.

4. It permits the farmer to have a definite object.

5. Western Canada Looks to New Government for Tariff Cuts.

6. Arms Conference Minutes to Accompany Report of American Delegation.

7. Labor Union Charged with Lowering Efficiency.

8. Aids to Merchants' Markets Deeply Interest President Harding.

9. Merchants Open Retail Convention.

10. Europe Looks to America, Says Bishop of Michigan.

11. House of Representatives Republicans Plan Financing of Proposed Soldier Bonus.

12. Business Shows Gaining Activity in the United States.

13. Shoe Manufacturers Told The Must Cut Out Unproductive Labor.

14. Pennsylvania Needs Effective Law to Govern Brokerage Firms.

15. Inebriates Home Shows the Success of Prohibition Law.

16. Workmen in Australia Found to Favor Prohibition.

17. Centenary of a Scottish Lodge.

18. Swiss-German Treaty Is Signed.

19. Many Difficulties Faced by Hungary.

20. Agrarian Reform Law in Estonia.

21. Moroccan Question Subject of Debate in Spanish Senate.

22. Copartnership as Business Reality.

23. Some More Industrial Unrest.

24. Prohibition by 1925. Is Aim in South Australia.

25. Editorials.

26. Sports.

27. Finance.

28. Features.

29. The Household Page.

30. Aquatint Exhibition Tells the Story of an Art.

31. The Children's Page.

32. The Window of the World.

33. The Home Forum.

HIGHER RAIL RATES ARE NOT POSSIBLE NOW, SAYS SENATOR

Mr. Cummings Declares Business Cannot Yet Support the Roads
—Mr. Hoover Asks Further Trial of Esch-Cummins Act

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special)—Albert B. Cummings (R), Senator from Iowa, speaking before the National Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce this evening, declared that the Esch-Cummins bill "was passed in the hope and confident belief that the business of the United States would be able to pay the railway companies for the services they rendered a sum in the aggregate which would not only return a fair reward upon the actual value of the properties rendering the service, but would re-establish the credit of the roads so that they might successfully go forward in the future to add to and improve their properties as they must do if they adequately perform the service of transportation.

"The hope has not been realized for reasons which I cannot enter at this time. The business of this country is unable at this time to sustain the rail companies.

Rate Increase Impossible

"I believe it impossible, even if it were reasonable, to increase the rail rates above the points at which they now are," said Senator Cummings.

"I had hoped that the roads would see that at least for psychological reasons they should reduce the rates granted to them by the Interstate Commerce Commission respecting agricultural products. I am not sure they could have paid their men, but do think it would have been the wisest act of railroad management ever known in the United States if the roads had cut rates on agricultural products to the very point of bankruptcy.

"I am against the repeal of the provisions of the Transportation Act regarding the rule of rate making.

"Unless the roads are consolidated into 15 or 20 systems, government ownership will be likely to come about. I am opposed to government ownership."

Secretary Hoover expressed himself as opposed to the proposal that an independent governmental agency, operating directly under the President, should be created to manage the railroads.

The reorganization committee is to recommend, he said, "that the government should be so reorganized that the members of the Cabinet, as the administrative vice-presidents in the government, sitting twice weekly with the President, should be able to reflect to him all of the strictly administrative organs in the whole federal machinery. Therefore I doubt whether you will find any great enthusiasm among those of us who have been deeply concerned in securing a more

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

News—

1. Higher Rail Rates Are Not Possible.

2. New Senator Says.

3. Victory for Farm Bloc in Senate's

Passing of Capper-Volstead Bill.

4. Treaty Between Paris and Angora

5. Now to Be Revised.

6. War Secretary Leads Opposition to

7. Ford Offer for Muscle Shoals Plant.

8. Coal Trade Hit by Reparations.

9. Former Italian Premier to Form a

10. New Cabinet.

11. Muscle Shoals Values Soar as Ford

12. Boom Is Awaited.

13. Money Lacking to Pay Interest on

14. South Dakota Bonus Bonds.

15. Powers Lend Austria a Hand to Lift

16. It Out of Its Flight.

17. Armed Raiders Invade North Ireland

18. and Kidnap Unionists.

ARMED RAIDERS KIDNAP UNIONISTS IN NORTH IRELAND

All Men Taken Prisoner in Sligo
Reported Released Later On
Ulster Government Takes
Drastic Measures

BELFAST, Feb. 8 (By The Associated Press)—Armed bands raided several of the northern counties of Ireland last night and early today, carrying out kidnappings of prominent Unionists and ambushing Ulster special constables on an extensive scale. The Ulster Government announced it would take drastic measures to deal with the raiders. It immediately mobilized in Belfast hundreds of the Ulster specials and dispatched them in lorries to the scenes of the kidnappings and attacks, where they are now scouring the country in search of the perpetrators. Up to this afternoon the capture and spiriting away of at least 20 constables had been reported. A number of the raiders were wounded and nearly a score of arrests made.

Resistance Shown

The counties where the raids occurred were Fermanagh, Tyrone, Donegal and Sligo. In several cases Unionists put up a desperate resistance and were wounded before being carried off. One constable was shot in a fight with his assailants. It develops that the raiders captured a lorry load of the "A" Class of Special Constables near Clones, shooting one of the constables. Sixty lorry loads of the Class "A" specials were sent to Tyrone and Fermanagh from Belfast today. The majority of the men arrested came from Longford. One of them, the authorities state, wore an Irish Republican Army uniform.

Raid a Reprisal?

Those who were kidnapped in Sligo early this morning, a Sligo correspondent reported this afternoon, included Alderman Kerr, a popular Unionist Member of the Corporation, George Lewis, a local merchant, R. Dodd and Kristie Bell, both members of prominent commercial firms, all of whom were removed to an unknown destination. The houses of others were visited, but the occupants were away.

The correspondent adds it is supposed the raid was in reprisal for the failure of the Ulster authorities to release the Londonderry prisoners. Sir Josslyn-Gore Booth, a brother to Countess Markievicz, a member of the Dail Eireann, was reported to be among those carried off by the kidnappers.

Word was received this evening that all the men who had been taken prisoner by the raiders in Sligo were released this afternoon.

Army Ordered to Render Aid

LONDON, Feb. 8 (By The Associated Press)—The government this evening telegraphed the provisional Government of Ireland asking it to obtain the release of all prisoners taken across the border from Ulster. The government also telegraphed the commander of the British troops in Ireland to give the Northern Government all necessary aid in defense of the Northern Ireland boundary, and not to hesitate to ask for reinforcements if necessary.

Kidnapping Condoned
by Michael Collins

DUBLIN, Feb. 8 (By The Associated Press)—Michael Collins, head of the provisional government, interviewed this afternoon with reference to the raids in North Ireland, said: "It was what I feared and what any sensible person would expect. Naturally the peoples whose feelings were outraged by the impending Derry executions would take some action of this kind."

Lorries Headed South

MONAGHAN, County Monaghan, Feb. 8 (By The Associated Press)—Fifteen automobiles, carrying a force of armed men, arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning with 24 prisoners heavily guarded and kept from public view. After a short stay at the county courthouse the cars proceeded in a southerly direction. Presumably the prisoners were kidnapped Unionists or captured members of the Ulster Constabulary.

TRADE BOARDS STILL WANTED BY UNIONS

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—The Trade Union Congress today opposed the abolition of the Trade Boards before the Commission of Inquiry, which is hearing the evidence. The Trade Board system, established in a small way in 1909 to fix legal minimum wages in certain guaranteed trades, has expanded rapidly since the extending act was passed three years ago with the result that, when the commercial slump developed last year, a demand for the abolition of the boards or rigid restriction of their powers was made by a powerful association of employers.

The Trade Union Congress Council, through J. T. Mallon, the anti-sweating spokesman, addressed to the inquiry committee a readiness to meet genuine grievances and proposed various reforms in the system to that end. They vigorously resisted abolition of the boards and said that sweating conditions were inevitable if legal protection were removed. This they declared would be a national calamity. The boards, they maintained, had created industrial harmony with the result that phenomenally few disputes had occurred in the trades concerned.

Fabricated Steel Bids

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—The Shipping Board today advertised for bids on 165,000 tons of fabricated steel now stored in the New Island shipbuilding plant. Bids will be opened Feb. 12.

BRITAIN CONSIDERS POINCARE NOTE ON GENOA CONFERENCE

French President Understood to Demand That Existing Treaties Should Not Be Discussed and That Exact Program of Procedure Should Be Agreed Upon

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—Mr. Poincaré's note regarding the Genoa conference is still under confidential consideration by the British Government and pending a solution of the Italian crisis has not yet been communicated to Rome. Some indication of its general tenor leaked out, however, and it is obvious at the outset that the principal result of the reversion to pre-war diplomatic methods favored by Mr. Poincaré is that practically no progress has been made with the subjects under discussion. It is understood that two outstanding points in Mr. Poincaré's thesis are that existing treaties should be regarded as immune from discussion and that Great Britain, France and Italy should agree among themselves upon the exact program of procedure.

Now in the present European conditions it is obvious that a strict application of the letter of some of the treaties would quite easily torpedo all hope of beneficial results from the conference. The situation today is vastly different from the situation of June, 1919, and could not then have been foreseen. Unless the powers can enter the discussion, prepared to face realities and review conditions, to better them even at the sacrifice of extreme ambitions, no satisfactory outcome is possible.

Mr. Lloyd George's Idea

On the other hand, Genoa is an international conference, not an inter-allied parley, and it is hardly likely that America, for example, would consent to attend if the discussion is limited to the proposals already agreed upon by the three entente powers. Mr. Lloyd George's idea is to persuade Europe, with America's assistance, to face the facts of contemporary problems and endeavor to evolve a solution, handicapped as little as possible by a rigid attachment to the letter of past engagements, some of which are admittedly untenable.

Mr. Poincaré apparently desires to limit the pourparlers very largely to elaborating methods for securing what France is entitled to under the Versailles Treaty. Little doubt exists as to which policy is most conducive to remedying the present intolerable circumstances. Also it is impossible to free oneself from the suspicion that France, while seeking to escape the responsibility of upsetting the con-

ference proposals, is making a subtle attempt to relegate it to the Greek calendar or to render it abortive.

Uncompromising Attitude

The present suggestion in this respect is postponement for three months. It is significant that the little entente states likewise manifest an uncompromising attitude regarding the invulnerability of treaties which concern them, and in this connection it would be interesting to ascertain the origin of the allegation that Britain is out to throw all peace contracts into the melting pot.

There are grounds for the assumption that the inspiration comes from Paris, which is all the more significant when it is remembered that, while actually Britain has throughout based her attitude toward central and southeastern European states on treaties, it is in most cases France, and sometimes Italy, who sought to encroach upon their decisions. The British authorities consider that the conference should meet on the date arranged, unless Italy considers a slight postponement desirable.

Poincaré Again Demands

Preliminary Understandings

PARIS, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—Premier Poincaré is making a tour of the Parliamentary Commissions. Again he lays down the necessity of definite conditions of participation in the Genoa conference. It is reported that the pact with Great Britain is making progress. To the Army Commission he declared that 18 months universal obligatory military service is the proposal of the present government but that this reduction is the first stage toward one year's service, which it is hoped to establish three years hence.

Mr. Poincaré will not permit the army budget next year to be greater than it is this year. In spite of reductions of the period of service, by a curious paradox the expenditure was being increased, owing to higher rates of pay of the voluntary recruits called for. Whatever is the cause of such increase, a bad effect would be produced abroad by augmentation of the army budget and this must be avoided. "France should be military but not militarist," was one of his epigrams. He was cautious concerning the possibility of employment of coercive measures. While not ruling out a fresh occupation of Germany, he promised to avoid the necessity.

said the speaker, "that the jurors felt called upon to save America as if on the battlefield, to protect their homes from alien radicals. It may well be that they were not conscious of this, but the whole surrounding circumstances tended to bias them. When we are in doubt the scale is tipped by our likings and aversions."

The State relied on the fact that the prisoners told falsehoods when arrested to show "consciousness of guilt." Dr. Magnes said, but they themselves declared that they were not told when arrested what the charge against them was, and they told falsehoods in the belief they were under arrest as "Reds." Only the day before their fellow-countryman Salcedo had "hurled himself or been hurled from the window of a Department of Justice office on the fourteenth floor of a New York building, where he had been held without warrant in law. How could the jury give them the benefit of the doubt on such a state of consciousness?"

Position of Judge

"I blame the public authorities and the organs of public opinion for creating such malice as to condemn men before they were put on trial. The court must have realized the effect of the procedure. If he did not, then he, too, must have been influenced by his environment. He did not condemn the military display, so he may properly be charged with at least passively sharing in creating the atmosphere."

Dr. Magnes referred to the Dreyfus case as showing that the decisions of courts are not sacrosanct. Every juror, he said, is "a creature of the devil, of prejudice, of ignorance, of suspicion and lies." If liberty-loving people believe justice has miscarried, the speaker said, it is their duty to call for a new trial under fair conditions.

Prof. H. W. L. Dana presided, and Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul outlined the evidence adduced at the trial by the State, in an effort to show that it was insufficient to convict.

LAKES-TO-SEA PLAN TO BE DEFENDED

CHICAGO, Feb. 8 (Special)—Col. George W. Goethals' criticism of the proposed St. Lawrence waterway connecting the Great Lakes with the Atlantic will be answered here tomorrow at a special meeting of the Council of Middle Western States promoting the waterway. Representatives of nearly all the 18 states making up the court are expected.

Horace C. Gardner, Chicago engineer, who is president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, will summarize in his opening address tomorrow the reply of the council to attacks made on the feasibility of the project.

Jurors Told to Seek Courage

The judge in his address to the jury, Dr. Magnes declared, told them that they must seek in their deliberations courage like that of the American soldier boys who gave their lives in France.

ABINGTON, MASS.—"There is no doubt in my mind,"

WAR SECRETARY LEADS OPPOSITION TO FORD PROPOSAL

(Continued from Page 1)

one time, he said, that he would not continue the production of fertilizer if it failed to bring him a profit. This point, he said, should be made more specific, simply a "common-sense business proposition."

He also reiterated his recommendation that the term of the lease be shortened from 100 to 50 years, and stated that he was against any lease for so long a period as being bad public policy because of rapidly changing conditions. He did not believe this change would mean a refusal of the contract by Mr. Ford, nor that it would necessitate any material differences in the terms except in the case of amortization of the debt.

Turning to the financial side of the project, Secretary Weeks told the committee that the nitrate plants which Mr. Ford offers to buy outright for \$5,000,000 originally cost the government \$85,000,000. There is no need of constructing Dam No. 3 at the present time, he said, but in case the Ford contract is refused the government would be justified in completing the Wilson dam. This could be done without any cost to the treasury by the issuing of bonds. The surrounding region will soon be in need of additional power, he said, and the project would be assured of financial success if the government should decide to undertake it. Secretary Weeks made it plain, however, that he was opposed to the government undertaking to develop the nitrate plants in addition.

Financial Sacrifice Discounted

Disapproval of the Ford project was indicated by several members of the committee who questioned Secretary Weeks. Congressman John Miller of Washington complained that the government was making a great financial sacrifice to sell the nitrate plants at \$5,000,000 and was practically giving away the whole project. The Secretary reminded him that 4 per cent interest was to be paid and that the money advanced for completion of the dams was only a loan, even though it would be repaid a hundred years from the present day. He also pointed out the "advantage to the government" of having the plant fully equipped for nitrate producing and ready to take over in case of war.

Acceptance of the Ford offer was urged upon the committee in a letter sent today to Mr. Kahn, the chairman, by Mr. Gray Oliver, the Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation. It was pointed out that the necessity for an appropriation could be obviated by an authorization of a Muscle Shoals bond issue of \$40,000,000, the interest payments by Mr. Ford to meet the interest on the bonds. Another demand made by the committee was that the Ford offer be refused and the government undertake the completion of the Wilson dam, it should also undertake the development of the nitrate plants.

"We wish to make plain our position," it was stated. "We are for the acceptance of the Ford proposal. We believe it will prove a solution of the Muscle Shoals problem. Our contentions for government operation are to be considered solely in case you decide against accepting the Ford proposal now before you, and in such case we must ask for extended hearings on this question of the operation of the plant, and will need a reasonable amount of time to prepare our case."

JUDGE THROWS OUT INDICTMENTS OF THE "GLASS TRUST"

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Indictments charging nearly 50 corporations known as the "glass trust" with violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law were thrown out today when Federal Judge Knox sustained demurrers filed by counsel for the accused concerns. The indictments, returned last December as a result of the Lockwood Legislative Committee's building inquiry, charged the corporations with conspiracy to fix prices in restraint of trade. The indicted firms are scattered through Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Kansas and Oklahoma.

BRITISH COLUMBIA CABINET CHANGES

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special)—Changes in the personnel of the cabinet and a reorganization of the policies of the Provincial Government have been accomplished as result of a caucus of the Liberal members of the Legislature held here.

Two cabinet vacancies occurred through the resignations of Dr. J. H. King, Minister of Public Works, who is being appointed Federal Minister of Public Works in the Mackenzie King cabinet, and J. W. deB. Farris, Attorney-General, who intends to engage in the private practice of law. These have been filled by the appointment of Dr. W. H. Sutherland of Revelstoke as Minister of Public Works and A. M. Manson of Omineca as Attorney-General.

The Liberal caucus reaffirmed its support of John Oliver as Premier and leader of the Liberal party.

French Delegate to Leave

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Albert Sarraut, head of the French delegation, returned to Washington from Canada today. He will leave tomorrow for New York, preparatory to sailing for Havre on the steamship Savoie on Feb. 12.

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Powers Lend Austria a Hand to Lift It From Its Plight

Britain to Advance £2,000,000, Tzec-Slovakia £500,000 and France Probably £1,000,000

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Special Cable)—subject will doubtless be fully discussed during Dr. Edward Benes's visit to London this week.

Great Britain's decision to advance £2,000,000, as announced by Mr. Lloyd George in the House of Commons last night, together with a further £1,000,000 France is reported prepared to lend, will go a good way toward relieving Austria's precarious condition. Further, there is an arrangement with Tzec-Slovakia for an immediate advance of nearly £500,000 as the first installment of a loan of £2,300,000.

Until the refunding bill is passed and America agrees to release the loans upon Austrian securities, these loans must remain unsecured, but it will ultimately prove possible either to give the lending governments securities or raise money through ordinary commercial channels. The first thing necessary, however, is to provide Austria with about £2,500,000 at, say, 24,000 marks to £1, and thus provide the confidence requisite for raising an internal loan.

HUGHES TRIBUTE TO LATIN-AMERICANS

Secretary Pays His Acknowledgments for Arms Conference
Use of Pan-American Building on Behalf of All Delegates

(Continued from Page 1)

efficient federal machine to the creation of an additional agency at this time.

"We are in a state of flux in our entire relationship to transportation. My own thought is that within a measurable number of years we will probably have arrived at the creation of an actual secretaryship of transportation.

"The one thing we do need in the federal government today, from a point of view of organization, is a sharp differentiation between those arms of government that have to do with judicial and semi-judicial functions over those of a purely executive order.

"The Esch-Cummins Act has not as yet had a real trial, it has not had a fair chance. It came into being at a moment when we were projected into the most violent series of readjustments that an economic group of this world has ever passed through.

"An officer designated as president's representative to discuss railway problems with committees of Congress and federal agencies, including the Interstate Commerce Commission, would be a wholly new feature in our government, for which we see no occasion and in which we fear the possibility of pressure tending to impair the independence of those charged with railway regulation or legislation.

"So long as we keep our legislative and executive separate, Congress has an independence for us to maintain. Executive pressure tends to break down that independence.

Judgment Involved

"Administrative boards like the Interstate Commerce Commission by the terms of their establishment are still further protected. Such boards are quasi judicial and quasi expert. They adjudicate right and wrong and they also exercise business discretion. Either function involves judgment. The commissioners concentrate upon their subject. They deal with it continuously. Their terms are six years, and reappointment is customary. They have a cumulative experience. They have a broad basis of comparison and familiarity with precedents. They carry a responsibility for the aggregate results of their work. Their judgments are those of an authority. Not even the Supreme Court reviews those judgments except as to the single aspect of jurisdiction.

"The railways have been in operation for a year and a half under the juncture at which we stand. If we fail in the present experiment with regulation the outcome will be government ownership. I do not know of any competent observer who doubts it. If we cannot regulate railroads we shall be strangled in the tolls of our own railroads. The most fundamental necessity of this country today is to reinitiate maintenance and betterment and expansion of these railroads.

"The

WESTERN CANADA LOOKS TO GOVERNMENT FOR TARIFF CUTS

Saskatchewan Assembly Resolution Urges Substantial Reductions in Customs—Arguments for Reciprocity With United States Feature Debate on the Subject

REGINA, Sask. (Special)—The occupancy of the federal buildings at Ottawa by a Liberal Government whose leader pledged himself to a tariff for revenue only, reinforced by the presence of an almost solid western group of Progressives (farmers), has inspired in the western farmer a strong hope that even if his demands for tariff reduction are not completely realized, at least a compromise will result in elimination of a substantial percentage of the protective features of the customs duties. This hope was reflected in the debate on the tariff resolution in the Saskatchewan Assembly.

The resolution, while not calling for free trade, requests the federal government to make immediate and substantial reductions all round in customs tariffs, and is practically a copy of the tariff platform formulated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It asks for continuing reductions on British imports, looking to ultimate free trade with Great Britain; the placing of foodstuffs and many staple commodities entering into agricultural production on the free list, and forced publication of their turnovers by corporations enjoying protection under the tariff.

Not Good Business

Assistance to industries should not be intermingled with the collection of revenues, declared the Hon. S. J. Latta, Minister of Education, in introducing the resolution. "Tariff protection in the first place," said Mr. Latta, "violates the fundamentals of good business. It is so because it interwines and intermingles two public services that ought to be treated as distinct and different."

Speakers in the debate declared that under this protective system the people of the country have no opportunity of ascertaining how much they are paying for the public service rendered in establishing and maintaining a business in the country. The payment for such services should be open to the public as that of awarding a contract for the construction of a bridge.

Because of the vagueness and the impossibility to estimate accurately, said Mr. Latta, "the grossest abuses"

TOWN HALL NEEDS FIXED ENDOWMENT

New York Plans Council of 100 for Public Meeting Place and System of Memorial Seats

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special)—Plans for a permanent endowment of the town hall received considerable impetus today at a luncheon given at the Hotel Astor by the League for Political Education.

Robert Erskine Ely, director of the League, outlined a plan for a Town Hall, a council of 100 men and women, representative of the entire city, and to which a number of large organizations have been invited to make nominations.

"No holder of a public office will be eligible for membership for the council during his term of office," said Mr. Ely. "A precaution is taken to guard against the possibility of political influence."

The other speakers at the luncheon included Henry Morgenthau, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Dr. A. A. Berle of Boston, Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. Jackson Fleming and Charles Dickinson of Binghamton.

Mr. Morgenthau spoke in favor of the plan to have gifts of \$1000 each to endow chairs in the Town Hall, the chairs to be occupied not by learned professors but by those who go to hear lectures in the institution. Each chair is to have a silver plate recording the name which it is to memorialize. "We cannot all have places in the Hall of Fame," said Mr. Morgenthau, "but we all have places in this temple to honor civic deeds."

Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau are among those who have given chairs, and Mr. Dickinson has presented one in the name of Daniel S. Dickinson, who, because he went to the national Democratic convention in 1862 pledged to another candidate, himself refused the nomination for President of the United States. Among others who have given chairs are Henry W. Taft, Frank A. Vanderlip, Otto H. Kahn and Bernard Baruch, who has given two chairs for his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Simon Baruch.

A logo representing a gift of \$10,000 will bear the name of Eleanor Sanders Butler, founder of the League for Political Education.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw has been named among those in whose honor chairs are expected to be given.

FURTHER WAGE CUTS LIKELY IN MONTREAL

MONTREAL (Special)—The wage problem, which it was thought a year ago would be fairly well disposed of by midsummer, is still with us, and further cuts are impending. It is stated in the 79th annual report of the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, just issued.

"Because of the lessened cost of living, the reduced demand for labor, and a recognition that the economic forces are now all in favor of lower wages, it is possible that the labor unions may see the wisdom of adopting a policy which will tend to promote rather than to obstruct more general employment."

The financial situation is receiving much attention, and banking institutions have had to carry their share of the burden."

pires, and on this there is a variety of opinion at the moment, the situation thus created is one to which buyers of coal must give serious thought.

"The question that must be decided is whether, in the event of a strike, they will operate on coal purchased and stored between now and March 31, or take a chance on obtaining non-union coal after April 1.

"Stocks of bituminous coal on Jan. 1, 1922, according to estimates just published by the government, show approximately 47,000,000 tons in the hands of consumers, which was about 1,000,000 tons less than on Nov. 1, 1921.

"It is reported that the coal on hand on Jan. 1, 1922, was sufficient for 41 days operation at the rate of consumption prevailing during December, but were business active stocks would last not more than 32 days. Indications are that, beginning about 10 days ago, coal is again being turned into storage, and that the movement in preparation for a shutdown next spring has begun to make slow headway.

"Production of bituminous coal has climbed back from the low point in December, and if the present rate of production is maintained will soon reach the level of October, the high point in 1921.

"There has been little concern manifested, so far, over the possibility of a strike in the anthracite region. Stocks of anthracite in the hands of 648 representative dealers, according to the Bureau of the Census, averaged 50 days' supply on Dec. 1, 1921, but declined to 44 days' supply on Jan. 1, 1922. Forty-four days' supply in the middle of winter is several months' supply in the summer time.

"Therefore, if production of anthracite is maintained equal to consumption until April 1, there need be no apprehension over a shortage of hard coal."

Mine Union Locals

Seek Higher Wages

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8 (Special)—The wage scale committee of the United Mine Workers of America at its first meeting here today received hundreds of resolutions from local unions, most of them for wage increases of from 10 to 60 per cent and for a six-hour day and a five-day week.

President Lewis announced receipt of a letter from Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, pledging support to the miners in case of a strike. The offer is "representative of the spirit which pervades the ranks of organized Labor," Mr. Lewis said.

NEW YORK POLICE HEAD ACCUSED OF INCOME TAX OMISSION

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special)—Richard Enright, Police Commissioner of New York City, has admitted to the State Tax Commission that he failed to include in his income tax return for 1919 the \$12,000 stock profit which resulted from a transaction made in his behalf by Allan A. Ryan, Wall Street broker, and deputy police commissioner, according to an Albany dispatch today to the Evening Post.

The admission by Mr. Enright that he had failed to report the \$12,000 was made after a newspaper had announced that Mayor Hylan's police commissioner was under investigation by the State Tax Commission, which wished to determine whether he had failed to live up to the provisions of the income tax law.

The admission was expressed through a check signed by Commissioner Enright and sent to the New York State Tax Commission. This represents the original impost of 2 per cent on \$12,000 plus the legal penalties for not making a proper tax return.

Under the law, the state tax authorities may bring criminal proceedings against a person who failed to pay his income taxes and if found guilty, he may receive a maximum sentence of a year in prison and a fine of \$1000.

COAL STORING FOR STRIKE REPORTED

Possible Walk-Out of the Miners Would Leave Enough Anthracite for a Shortage, It Is Said—Bituminous Stock Is Lower

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special)—Invitation to the railroad Labor unions to join the United Mine Workers in a collective effort to prevent nation-wide wage reductions and the apparent willingness of some of the railroad workers' unions to participate on this basis gives a more serious aspect to the anticipated coal strike next April," says this week's issue of Coal Age.

The article continues, "The point that the coal consumers are keeping in mind is that, should the railroads be tied up even but a certain few of them be affected, the production from non-union fields, which is expected to save the day for the country, would be seriously interfered with."

"In other words, if John Lewis cannot call out the non-union miners on this strike, he will gain the result if the railway employees go on strike. Whether or not this dual strike trans-

COLLEGE CURRICULA HELD TO HAVE NO DEFINITE OBJECT

California Professors Disagree With Dr. R. L. Kelly, Who Saw Definite Program—Tendency Seen Toward Mathematics, Economics and International Politics

BERKELEY, Cal. (Special)—The present programs of work in American colleges have no definite object and are entirely too lax, in the opinion of Prof. A. F. Lange, director of the department of education at the University of California, and J. V. Breitwieser of the same department.

Dr. R. L. Kelly, executive secretary of the Association of American Colleges, recently in session in Chicago, said that most colleges had a definite objective and were working toward it.

Professors Lange and Breitwieser believe that the program of the average college in the United States is much like Topsy, "who jes' growed," Dr. Kelly said in part.

"In practically every college in the country, the outstanding subject is English language and literature. The only one of the old-line disciplinary subjects which still plays a prominent part in the college program is mathematics. Two subjects have come into prominence as a result of the world war—French language and literature and chemistry. With the above subjects is usually coupled history or some related subject, such as political economy, sociology or politics. It is these subjects which the students in American colleges are studying for the most part, and this statement applies to the women's colleges as well as to the men's. Even in the women's colleges, the new subject, domestic science, has not attained a prominent place. In a word, it may be said that the American college does have a very definite program and that that program is being carried out with marvelous uniformity throughout the entire country."

To this statement Dr. Breitwieser replies:

"In the past there has not been a fixed or definite program in the minds of the administrators of American colleges. Latin and mathematics formed the bases of curricula in the old institutions, but, in the last few years, there has been a serious study of curricula. The movement is away from Latin and pure mathematics, the latter tending toward applied mathematics, such as chemistry or the engineering professions. Economics must quit abstract theorizing and give definite instruction. Political science is coming to be more and more important; now we must extend it to include international politics."

"The great interest in the social sciences has caused the high schools to include such courses. Naturally, the colleges must and will supply these schools with teachers for such courses, and that means that the college authorities must take the lead. The apparent lack of domestic science, as cited by Dr. Kelly, is not due to the fact that women want to shirk home duties; it is because there has been a feeling on the part of the women that the teaching of domestic science is more in the line of statements of facts of how homes are administered than a teaching of how they should be administered or how to administer them. Housekeeping has progressed very little, but now the searchlight of interested, active intelligence is being turned upon it, and there may be revolutionary changes. The result may be the extensive use of the community kitchen, for example, or there may be other equally radical changes."

JAPANESE PREMIER HAILS ARMS PACT

Washington Agreements Mark First Step Toward "Real and Lasting Peace," He Says—Baron Sakamoto Critical

TOKYO, Feb. 8 (By The Associated Press)—The agreements reached at the Washington Conference mark the first step toward establishment of a "real and lasting peace," with the possibility of abolition of armaments. Premier Baron Takahashi told the House of Peers yesterday.

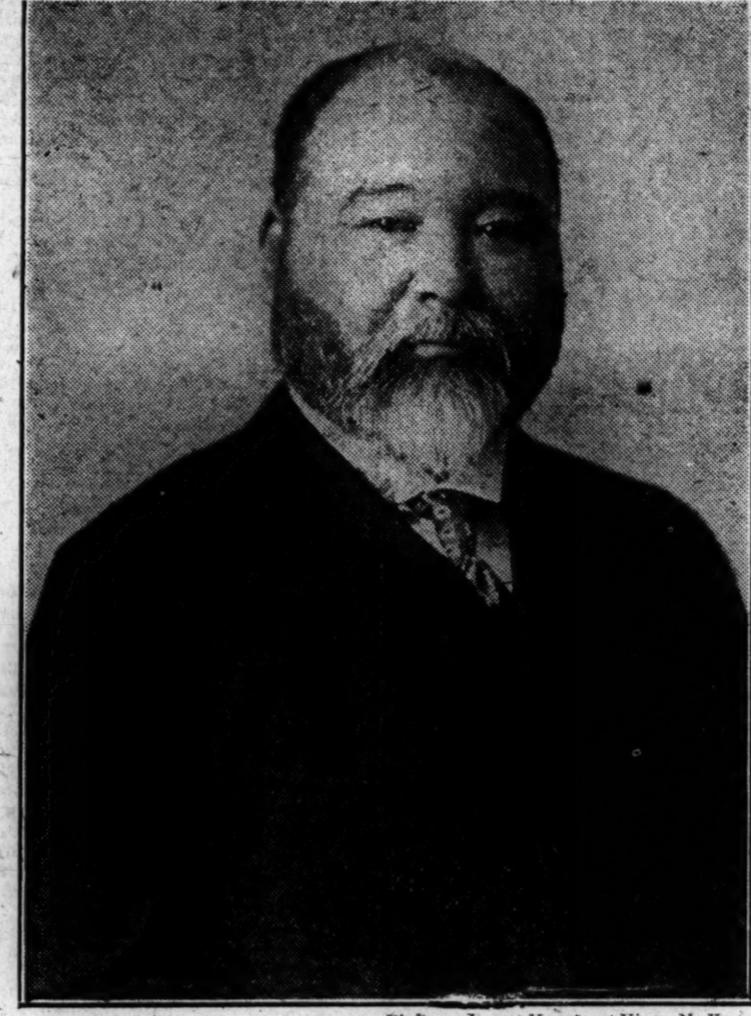
"The imperial government does

the battle cruisers are the Atago, Akagi, Amagi and Taka.

Construction of auxiliary craft set for the fiscal year 1924-1925 will be advanced to the present in order to afford employment for the dockyard workers, it is announced by the chief of naval construction, Vice-Admiral Okada.

Japan, it is pointed out, is allowed 270,000 tons of light cruisers and destroyers by the naval treaty. At present she has approximately 225,000 tons of this class, about 120,000 of which can be declared obsolete, leaving the margin for immediate construction 165,000 tons.

This construction work can be carried on with the funds released through stoppage of work on the capital ships. The amount thus saved, according to the tentative figure of the Navy Department, is approximately 106,784,000 yen.



Photograph by Keystone View, N. Y.

Baron Takahashi

New Plan of Attack on Law for Daylight Saving

Opponents of Massachusetts Measure Seek Passage of Local Option Bill in State Legislature

While no new arguments were presented yesterday at the hearing before the committee on legal affairs of the Massachusetts Legislature on two bills dealing with daylight saving, opponents of the system adopted a new plan of attack by proposing the adoption of a local option measure. Inconvenience to railroadmen, railroad travelers, mothers of families and particularly the farmers, was urged as the outstanding disadvantage of the daylight saving schedule, while proponents centered their support on the propositions of greater recreation and improved industrial conditions during the summer months.

The hearing was devoted to two measures. One was a bill accompanying the petition of Andrew P. Doyle, State Representative, seeking to extend the daylight saving period from five months, as at present, to one of seven months. The other bill is filed by Lyman W. Griswold, State Senator, and seeks to repeal the existing law. The opponents of daylight saving and supporters of repeal were led by Senator Griswold, while Claude L. Allen, attorney for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, led the arguments for the opponents of repeal. Mr. Doyle, in arguing for extension of the period, declared that the present law is unsatisfactory to all, and asserted that there is no justification for turning over the Commonwealth to the farmer.

Original Law Repealed

Opening in support of his petition for repeal, Senator Griswold pointed out that the original law was a federal act enacted as an emergency measure. It was repealed by Congress, but certain interests in Massachusetts, "seeing pleasure or profit in the law," have had it placed on the statute books. The committee cannot disregard the opposition of the farmers of the State. Mrs. Griswold, declared, and expressed serious doubt as to the unanimity of industrial workers in favor of daylight saving. He cited the vote taken by a Brockton shoe concern, declaring it to be the only uninfluenced ballot he knew of, and which returned 312 votes for daylight saving for a seven-months period, and 1109 for the five-months period and 1109 votes against the system.

Senator Griswold then proposed a local option bill which he had drafted. In answer to arguments, which he anticipated would be introduced to the effect that such a measure would create wide confusion, Mr. Griswold read letters from the mayors of several New York state cities who did not report serious confusion.

The Massachusetts State Grange was put on record as opposed to daylight saving by the chairman of the executive committee of the Grange, C. D. Richardson. He said that the opposition was based on the inconvenience involved, and said that it might be well to foster the interests of agriculture.

Grange Attitude Emphasized

Daylight saving was declared to be incorporated into "the most useless law that was ever forced upon an intelligent people" in a resolution adopted by the Grange, and read by its secretary, William N. Howard. The Boston & Maine Railroad, through its attorney, went on record for repeal of daylight saving, but against local option because of the inconveniences of traffic connections with such a state as New Hampshire where an anti-daylight saving law forbids the adjustment of intrastate rail schedules to daylight saving in another state. Representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and the Order of Railway Conductors opposed opposition.

That the economic and financial effects of daylight saving are the most significant, was the stand taken by Arthur W. Gilbert, Massachusetts Commissioner of Agriculture. Repeated statements are made, he said, as to the falling back of New England as an industrial community. Industrially, Massachusetts is dependent largely on its local food supply, which is inadequate and will diminish under such burdens on agriculture. Mr. Gilbert pointed out that Massachusetts produces \$80,000,000 worth of food and consumes \$400,000,000 every year, and asserted that it is his conviction that increased production would result from the repeal of this law. He favored the local option measure.

Defense of Present Law

In opening the defense of the law, Mr. Allen asserted that it is not the affair of the Boston Chamber of Commerce alone, but that Chamber, having led in the original campaign for the practice of daylight saving, has been accorded the same position subsequently. Walter Powers, chairman of the Chamber's daylight saving committee, presented the main argument, contending that if a slogan were necessary for the friends of the daylight saving it might well be, "There is no substitute for God's sunlight and fresh air." He declared that the farmer does not appear to appreciate what this means to the worker in factory, foundry, office and other confined occupations. He discarded the argument that people should regulate their own days, pointing out that the people who need daylight saving cannot regulate their own days.

In response to the argument of production of food and the economic condition of New England, Mr. Powers asserted that the law was a war measure passed to increase efficiency and that that fundamental appears to be needed in the present instance. Local option is not the solution, he declared. Evidence was introduced to show the value of daylight, especially to children. George E. Farrington, vice-president of the Boston Stock Exchange, spoke in behalf of workers in Custer, S. D. (Special)—The timber industry of this part of the Black Hills is supplying work to a number of men and thus is supporting a great many families during the winter months. Figures recently compiled at the office of the forest supervisor in Custer show that in any average month 317 men are employed in lumbering within the Harney National Forest Reserve. They support 840 dependents. This means that least 1157 persons are directly dependent on the timber industry within the Harney National Forest for their livelihood.

Custer banks and stores derive a special benefit from this, for approximately one-third of the timber workers do all of their business with banks and stores in Custer.

financial houses of all types who require relaxation from a daily work requiring concentration and accuracy. The beneficial effects derived in the way of increasing athletics was brought out by William C. Spargo, a Boston sporting editor. A large number of chambers of commerce, boards of trade, trade organizations and business concerns were recorded as in favor of preserving the law.

The situation in New York and overseas was described by T. M. B. Hicks of the Chamber of Commerce. The New York City ordinance is permanent, and there is no move or no prospect of one for its repeal, he said, reading a telegram from the Merchants Association of New York in support of this statement. England still has daylight saving, readopted each year by an order of council, which action has not yet been taken for 1922. Holland and Belgium are in a similar situation. A vote to repeal the French law was passed by the Chamber of Deputies but the Chamber of Deputies is not expected.

CLASSES IN ENGLISH IN SANTA BARBARA

SANTA BARBARA, Cal. (Special)—The Spanish and Mexican housewives of this quaint half-Spanish city are learning to speak English as fast as possible, considering their manifold duties. They gather every day at an old adobe, a relic of the early Spanish days, which now houses the Associated Charities, and listen to the simple and unlabored teaching of a descendant of these old Spaniards, Miss de la Cuesta.

Miss de la Cuesta speaks to her grown-up pupils in an easy, natural manner, almost entirely in English, in a natural-looking room that resembles a dining room rather than the conventional classroom, for there is neither blackboard, nor bench, nor desk, nor book. The pupils sit around a table filled with wearing apparel and household utensils. Their teacher guides them through the names and uses of these articles in English. After but a few lessons the most of the women are said to know enough English to be able to do their own marketing and shopping.

For Creamy Salad Dressings

There is really no limit to the use of Carnation Milk in your home, it is the modern Milk Supply. Try it, for instance, when making salads and salad dressings; the results will delight you. Pure cows' milk from the country, with part of the water removed by evaporation, then sterilized in hermetically sealed containers—that is Carnation Milk. Your grocer can supply you. Write for the Carnation Cook Book. It is free.

ARMS CONFERENCE MINUTES READY

American Delegation's Statement
It Is Prepared to Submit Details With Official Report Blocks Charges of Secrecy

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special)—The American delegation held its last meeting today to prepare for President Harding an official report on the work of the Washington Conference and the series of treaties which are about to be submitted to the Senate for ratification.

It was officially stated that the report had been framed and placed in the hands of the printer to be sent to President Harding as soon as possible. The report may not reach the White House before Friday noon, in which case the President in all likelihood will defer the submission of the treaties until Saturday.

After the meeting of the delegation, Harry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, majority leader of the Senate, and Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, minority leader, went to the Capitol and gave assurances to senators on both sides of the chamber that the report fully revealed all of importance that developed in the meetings of the Conference committees and also the reasons why certain decisions were reached in particular cases.

It was also stated that besides the report the delegation is prepared, with the sanction of President Harding, to submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations and to members of the Senate, the entire body of the minutes of the meetings of the Conference committees. The official report itself, however, it was added, is so complete in every respect that it will hardly be necessary to deliver the voluminous document comprised in the minutes.

Report Answers Questions

The announcement of the decision to send up the minutes for the inspection of such senators as were disposed to allege secrecy in the work of the Conference completely took the wind out of the sails of the latter class. The report will answer any questions likely to arise and in case the answer in the report is not so full or so specific as some senators may desire to have it the minutes themselves will be available.

One important point covered in the report compiled today relates to the meaning the powers put into the disputed Section 2 of the four-power Pacific Islands treaty. It will make it clear that when the means to maintain the integrity of islands of the Pacific regions was under discussion by the Far Eastern Committee it was perfectly understood by each of the signatories that naval and military force was excluded from the scope of measures to be taken. The report and the minutes, it was said, will make this clear, and to that extent largely destroy the basis of the demand of a handful of senators for a reservation.

Senator Lodge and Senator Underwood will urge that no reservation is necessary but it is understood that, if the demand for it becomes strong, the majority and minority leaders who helped to frame the treaties will not stand out against a reservation. Every disposition is to facilitate the passage of the pacts through the Senate.

Opposition Waning

While the Senate is waiting for the treaties it is growing more and more apparent that irreconcilability is fast waning. Senators in touch with the sentiment on both sides of the chamber have reached the conclusion that the opponents of the treaties will not amount to much more than a handful, which will be negligible as an obstacle to ratification.

Four senators are looked to particularly as sources of recalcitrancy. These are William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho; Hiram Johnson (R.), of California; James A. Reed (D.), of Missouri; and Thomas Watson (D.), of Georgia. All four of them are long-distance orators and should they desire they are in a position to protract the debate on the pacts longer than the Administration would like. Senator Johnson and Senator Borah held an informal sort of parley on their treaty policy today, but if they made any decision or formulated a plan of action they maintained silence in regard to it.

There is no disposition in the Senate to reverse the Administration program to give the treaties the right of way, beginning with the naval treaty. Senator Borah, however, it is indicated, will urge that all the treaties be brought up together and will fight against piecemeal procedure. The Idaho Senator took the view that the Senate should have an opportunity to look for flaws in the entire work of the Conference before passing the individual treaties.

Harvard President

Pleased With Results

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, expressed his pleasure at the results obtained by the Conference on Limitation of Armament at Washington, declaring that it was a step in the direction of preventing future wars. In an address delivered before the thirteenth annual joint dinner of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Institute of Mining Engineers, the American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers at the City Club Tuesday evening, he was particularly pleased, he said, with the fact that of the six treaties which were a direct result of the Conference, three reduce armaments while the other three reduce the possible causes of war.

New President of Lehigh

BETHLEHEM, Pa., Feb. 7—Charles Ross Richardson, dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Lehigh, today was elected president of Lehigh University by the board of trustees. He succeeds Dr. Henry S. Brinker, who retired a year ago.

LABOR UNIONS CHARGED WITH LOWERING RAIL EFFICIENCY

Under Government Control During War, Competence of Men Declined 30 or 40 Per Cent, President of Order of Supervising Rail Officers Tells Senate Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8—Charges that Labor union influence caused railroad labor efficiency to decrease 30 per cent when the government took over the carriers during the war, with a further decrease of 5 to 10 per cent thereafter, were made today before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee by C. G. Poirier of Columbus, O., president of the Grand Order of Supervising Railway Officers, who said he represented 5000 superintendents, foremen and similar railroad officers of the United States and Canada.

Mr. Poirier declared railroad employees generally, relying on their union affiliations, lapsed in efficiency and foremen lost control when the roads went into the hands of the government.

"The employees felt they were no longer road employees and could do as they pleased," he said. "They told

their foremen that they had but one boss and he was Uncle Sam. Operating expenses climbed and efficiency decreased."

Railroad officers and the public, Mr. Poirier said, were and are ignorant of the conditions.

"The public doesn't know," he said. "It has no idea of conditions, and yet the public hollers. The railroad officers thought operating expenses increased because of increased traffic, but it was largely because of decreased efficiency."

Union officers "dictated" to the employees and told them to do only so much work," Mr. Poirier declared. Foremen, he said, were threatened by union men with loss of their positions if they protested. The American Federation of Labor, he charged, sought by "threats and intimidation" to compel foremen and superintendents to join organized labor.

Intelligence Is What Counts, She Declares, Not Size

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special)—"An electorate which thinks is no danger to any country, however overwhelming the size of that electorate may seem to be," said Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. Mrs. Catt was commenting on a recent statement by Associate Justice John H. Clarke of the United States Supreme Court, that the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment had created in this country "a larger electorate than has ever successfully governed itself."

"If there is one class of persons who know better than any other the difficulties created by an unthinking electorate," said Mrs. Catt, "that class is the women of this country, who were half a century arousing the voters of this country to give them the franchise. Women determined then that the suffrage should be restricted, but that it should be restricted on intelligence and not on sex."

"For that reason women today are among the most ardent champions of literacy tests for voters. They are supporting the Curtis-Rogers bill in Congress, which requires foreign-born women to pass the naturalization examinations themselves instead of acquiring American citizenship through their husbands. And in every state the League of Women Voters is having citizenship schools to train women for intelligent citizenship. Hundreds of these schools have been held and the league hopes that not only women, but men as well, will use this plan for increasing the intelligence of the electorate."

NEW YORK SCHOOL HEADS REELECTED

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special)—Despite opposition by Mayor Hylan to the reelection of Dr. Clarence E. Meloney and Dr. William McAndrew as associate superintendents, the Board of Education of the City of New York unanimously returned them to office at a meeting this afternoon.

The board also received an offer from the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the land contained in an entire city block in the Bronx, upon condition that the city erect a modern school adequate to care for the children of the community.

The offer by the institution is made because of the belief that it will be better for the children in its care to attend a public school and to have opportunities for contact with those outside the institution.

Echoes of the controversy over the appointment of Mrs. Grace Strachan Forsythe as associate city superintendent of schools were heard at today's meeting. A group of women who advocated her appointment have planned for a "testimonial breakfast" to be given in her honor at the Commodore Hotel on Feb. 18.

ARRESTS IN MOTOR INSURANCE FRAUDS

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Eleven more arrests have been made in the government's investigation of automobile insurance frauds. Assistant United States District Attorney Mattuck announced today.

Federal officers have been investigating automobile dealers in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, alleged to be in a conspiracy to defraud insurance companies by hiring chauffeurs to "steal" machines and then have these machines disappear until after their insurance has been paid. Three automobile owners and two chauffeurs were caught in this city, while six garage owners were taken into custody outside New York. Mr. Mattuck said the round-up still was being pressed.

ANTI-BEER ACT IS UPHELD BY COURT

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—United States Judge Edwin L. Garvin in Brooklyn today denied the application of Piel Brothers, brewers, for an injunction restraining federal authorities from interfering with them in the manufacture of beer for medicinal purposes. Judge Garvin held enactment of the Willis-Campbell Anti-Beer Act was a proper exercise of the authority vested in Congress to enact laws to accomplish effective enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

PLANS UNDER WAY TO FINANCE BONUS

Republican Congressmen Working on Tentative Program to Meet Cash Requirements and Luxury Taxes Are Considered

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Special)—Republicans members of the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee, it was learned today, are working in harmony on a tentative program for raising the \$900,000,000 to meet cash requirements of the proposed soldiers' bonus.

Accepting the program put forward by Joseph W. Fordney, chairman of the committee, the majority members are considering the inclusion of so-called luxury taxes. As the bonus payments would be distributed over a period of 2½ years, the committee feels confident that a widely scattered form of taxation would not prove burdensome to the country. Even if all the service men desired cash payments instead of the other options in the proposed bill, the committee is confident that the total figure would not exceed \$1,590,000,000.

The proposals now entering into the considerations of the committee would impose a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline, a license tax of 25 cents per horsepower on automobiles, a very light tax on cigarettes and smoking tobacco, but not on cigars, and admission tax of 10 per cent on amusement places where the price of tickets exceed 10 cents. Mr. Fordney's recommendation for a levy of one-half of 1 per cent on real estate taxes and one-fifth of 1 per cent on stock market transactions are included in the tentative program, but these would be reduced by perhaps one-half the amount.

Postage Increase Considered

An increase of one cent in first-class postage also is under consideration, but various members of the committee expressed the opinion that this would be unnecessary.

The tax on automobiles would yield approximately \$70,000,000, it is estimated, while a like amount could be derived from the admissions tax.

A plan proposed by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, for a form of paid-up insurance policy, combining accident and unemployment features, but making no provisions for cash payments, virtually has been rejected by the committee.

"There is absolutely no possibility of a bonus bill going through either the House or Senate without provisions for cash payments financed by cash transactions," said Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, who in the absence of Mr. Fordney is in charge of the section of the committee that is framing the revenue features of the bill.

Republicans in Agreement

James A. Frear (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, regarded as the most independent man on the committee, has been won over generally to approval of the tentative program. While the committee is not pledged to any form of taxation, it is said that all the Republican members are working in perfect harmony. Abandonment of the sales tax proposal, Mr. Frear said, has done much toward bringing the views of the various members into agreement.

The committee is agreed that the proposed sale of foreign bonds shall not enter into consideration of bonus payments. Mr. Longworth said that temporary Treasury certificates, perhaps, could be issued and used to wipe out the taxes in proportion to the amount raised through that source, though he expressed the opinion that no certificates should be issued in advance of taxes.

BLAME PLACED FOR MANY FOREST FIRES

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 6—The railroads of Massachusetts, particularly the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Albany, were blamed today for a large increase in the number of forest fires in Massachusetts last year at a conference of the fire warden of Worcester County. State Fire Warden M. C. Hutchins criticized by name, the two railroads mentioned for a lack of cooperation in trying to prevent forest fires and said there were more fires along the lines of these companies than ever before, due to the fact that the rights of way were not looked after and the necessary care was not given to locomotives. He said on the other hand the Boston & Maine and the Central Vermont have reduced the forest fires along their lines to the minimum.

CAPE COD CANAL TERMINAL IS URGED

Development of Cape Cod through the creation of a freight and passenger terminal on the Cape Cod Canal was urged yesterday before the Committee on Harbors and Public Lands of the Massachusetts Legislature in support of a recommendation to this effect by the Department of Public Works. Considerable financial interest was involved in the hearing, in view of the fact that such a public terminal is calculated to attract markets. Under the bill accompanying the recommendation, the division of waterways and public lands would investigate the best location, and a sum of \$75,000 would be raised by Barnstable County, its towns or private persons as preliminary to the project. Senators and representatives from the Cape districts appeared in favor of the bill and the recommendation.

"It is the only medium which reaches every consumer of everything, everywhere, every day. It can be used to cover a continent. It comes nearest to that fundamental principle of successful marketing, the bringing together of buyer and seller in the quickest and cheapest way."

Mr. Wiley declared that in 1920 approximately \$700,000,000 was expended for newspaper advertising in the United States. The income of one New York newspaper from this source was \$12,000,000.

MAKE THE
Third National Bank
YOUR BANK
383-387 Main St. "By the Clock"
Springfield, Mass.

EUROPE LOOKS TO AMERICA SAYS BISHOP OF MICHIGAN

Present Narrow Policy of Isolation Cannot Be Followed Long Without Disaster to Whole World, Charles D. Williams Tells Boston Audience—Wilson Praised

"America has sat apart in self-contained isolation as long as it is possible. The time has come when she must either join with the other nations of the world in some sort of international court or, with the other nations, reap chaos," declared the Rt. Rev. Charles D. Williams, Bishop of Michigan, who spoke last evening before the Greater Boston Federation of Churches in Bates Hall on "America and the Spiritual Reversal of the World." Bishop Williams gave high praise to the vision of Woodrow Wilson and in future years they will be received by schoolboys much as the Gettysburg address of Lincoln is recited today. His words were the spiritual force which won the war. It is impossible to realize how he was regarded in Europe. All put their trust in him and his phrases, which have since been so defamed, were of endless force and power. I do not speak of his personal limitations, but I know he was the man who really inspired the weary ones to win the war.

"Europe thought the voice of Wilson was the voice of America. Germany surrendered on the assurance of peace based on the 14 points. But the Treaty of Versailles was framed in jealousy and inspired by greed.

There was the grim old tiger, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George, the wizard, who always went with the currents of public sentiment, who fought against the idealism of Wilson.

Both present discord, and discord for the future are in the Versailles Treaty. No man of intelligence in England, and in future years they will be received by schoolboys much as the Gettysburg address of Lincoln is recited today. His words were the spiritual force which won the war. It is impossible to realize how he was regarded in Europe. All put their trust in him and his phrases, which have since been so defamed, were of endless force and power. I do not speak of his personal limitations, but I know he was the man who really inspired the weary ones to win the war.

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SHOE HEAD SAYS ECONOMY NEEDED

President of Manufacturing Company Sees Better Times Ahead But Urges Rigid Elimination of Unproductive Labor

Speaking at the annual meeting of the New England Shoe and Leather Association yesterday, in Boston, Herbert T. Drake, president of the association, said he saw many signs of improvement which were not on the horizon six months ago, and prophesied aid toward relieving "the world of its war burdens" from the Limitation of Armament Conference just concluded, the work on a budget system and toward administrative economies to lighten excessive taxes. He urged "rigid economies" in the business of members of the association and the elimination of "every employee whose labor cannot show a profit." Frederick H. Curtis, federal reserve agent of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, was also a speaker. Recent reports, he said, indicate that the New England shoe factories are running at approximately 70 per cent of their maximum capacity; he believed that operations of these factories were reduced to about 30 per cent capacity during November and December, 1920. Commodity prices, he said, would decline for several years and "the salvation of New England industries" would be in quality rather than quantity production.

In part Mr. Drake said: "We do not believe, however, that the signs of improved conditions warrant any easing up in the most rigid economies in our own industry. Business will not be induced by sitting in the sunlight. We must continue to eliminate non-productive, unnecessary expense. We must see that we know our own job, and that those who work for us know theirs. Every unit in the machine that is not productive, every employee whose labor cannot show a profit, must go." Let me illustrate this point with an example. I saw cited recently a factory located 20 miles outside a large city maintained extensive offices in town. When questioned as to whether the city office was necessary it was admitted that business came either by mail or by salesmen, and that the trade used the city office. The only reason for the office was that some of the executives lived in and objected to a daily trip of miles into the country.

Competition to Be Keen

It is to be known that this year will be keen and the year after that. Some markets are still uncertain and there is no immediate prospect of improvement. But the market has always been largest market so far as the trade and the public are concerned. Competition, to some extent, above the surface, dangerous competitor will know his market better than the consumer wants and how much he will pay for it. I believe we are all apt to study the problem from our own angle, thinking and planning on what the consumer ought to want and how he ought to buy, rather than finding out at this time what he actually does and what he actually will buy.

When the depression first started, the well-to-do people felt it the most. Needy markets broke with a crash, and shortly afterward manufacturers and traders suffered from the sudden drop in wholesale commodity prices. Hence, during the first part of the depression the investors and business men were hardest hit. Now, however, the security markets have begun to recover, and the inventing public is feeling better. The wage-earning classes, on the other hand, still have a severe period of readjustment ahead. This means that the best business this year should be found in the grades of goods bought by the more well-to-do classes rather than laboring classes.

Home Will Cost Half a Million

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special)—A \$500,000 home will be built here by Mrs. Alexander Hamilton Rice, formerly Mrs. George D. Widmer, of Philadelphia, on Fifth Avenue, near Seventy-third Street. Mrs. Rice has filed plans for the building. Mrs. Rice is the donor of a \$1,000,000 library to Harvard.

Inebriates' Home Shows the Success of Prohibition Law

President of Oldest Institution of Its Kind Says Inmates Have Now Been Reduced to Twelve

CHICAGO (Special)—The almost complete disappearance of homes for inebriates is a certain sign that the prohibition law is doing effective work, according to Judge J. Kent Greene, president of the Washingtonian Home Association, the oldest operating institution of its kind in America. Judge Greene, who is manager of Chicago's Commerce Court, reported that this Chicago home was the only one out of 40 or more in the country to survive, and that its slim patronage made its future doubtful.

Founded in 1883, the home has cared for 42,773 persons in the intervening years, tabulation just made shows. Its highest year was 1918, when under muniment support admissions totaled 1,620. The institution now has 12 inmates, of whom only three are alcoholics.

The population of our home is a sure thermometer on prohibition and its enforcement, Judge Greene observed. He has noticed this through the past several years in looking over monthly reports and examinations made by the Chicago Municipal Court. The years are better than any previous year, and before that an annual audit of Cook County

Airplane Takes Off in Snow With Runners

Trip Completed From Northern Ontario to Moose Factory

COCHRANE, Ont., Feb. 8—Captain Maxwell, flying an airplane equipped with runners in place of wheels for the "take off," has just completed a successful trip from this northern trail outpost to Moose Factory, on the south shore of Hudson Bay, and return.

Captain Maxwell was accompanied by a pilot and carried mail and supplies weighing 200 pounds. The airplane left Cochrane at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and two hours and ten minutes later, with one stop, arrived safely at Moose Factory.

On the return trip three landings were made on the Abitibi River to test the machine on different kinds of snow. The ski attachments, Captain Maxwell reported, were found to be practical, his ship landing and taking off with the ease of a flying boat on open water. Old bushmen doubted the ability of the machine to rise in "sugar snow," but the fliers experienced no difficulties.

WOMEN ASK WIDER POWER IN POLITICS

Republican Movement Begun as Neighborhood Club May Grow Into National Organization

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special)—A movement of Republican women which promises to become of nation-wide importance was defined at a meeting of the Republican Neighborhood Association at the home of Mrs. Oliver Jennings here today.

There was a diversity of opinion in the speeches of Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Mrs. Learned Hand, Mrs. Douglas Robinson and Miss Mary G. Hay. But the temper of the meeting was clearly indicated in the response to statements that women intend to make themselves more emphatically felt within their own parties, both in the choice of candidates and the conduct of campaigns.

Mrs. James Russell Parsons, founder and president of the club, made clear its aims in the terse statement that its membership is open to all Republican women who put the good of the public first and the good of the party second.

The organization grew out of a successful campaign of the women in three assembly districts to elect State Senator Schuyler Meyer a year and a half ago. At that time the group was known as a "neighborhood club." Today, in the words of Mrs. Parsons, it has title to that term only in the sense of a "spiritual neighborhood" since its membership includes women from all over the State and from many other states as well.

It is the aim of the association to organize in other states as strongly as it has done in New York City. Meetings are held every two weeks, business sessions alternating with programs of general interest, the next of which is to be on March 1, at the home of Mrs. Otto Kahn in Fifth Avenue, when Odgen Mills will speak on taxation. It is expected that Governor Miller will speak in April. The association does not commit itself on legislation, although it makes a point of studying proposed bills. Its representatives were present in Albany for the hearing on the Port of New York bill and it is studying other pending legislation, both state and national.

Among its active committees is one on city affairs, which keeps in touch with all the municipal departments and watches closely activities which affect schools, markets, the Board of Estimate and other local agencies.

Canadian Control Detroit Cars

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7—Control of the Detroit United-Railway Lines tonight passed into Canadian hands at a meeting of stockholders meeting here, with Avila, Gingras, a Montreal broker, and his associates selected seven members out of a directorate of 11. The board will elect officers tomorrow and has also been called to meet Feb. 21 to take up the city's offer to purchase these traction lines. Mayor Couzens informed the directors tonight that under the city's offer—a maximum of \$500,000—is accepted before the end of the month they could never again expect to obtain as high a bid.

Investor at Present Has No Protection Except the Reputation of the Firm He Buys Stocks From, Says Philadelphia Officer—"Blue Sky Law" Has No "Teeth"

PHILADELPHIA (Special)—A number of recent failures of firms doing a brokerage business in this city involving millions of dollars has raised the question, What protection has the man who buys stocks when he hands over his money to an agent who is doing a brokerage business?

The query was put to Maj. Samuel O. Wynne, chief of detectives on the staff of the district attorney. His answer was brief and to the point: "Unless he is dealing with a reputable house, he has absolutely none; and in many cases the man who buys doesn't know the difference between the reputable broker and the dishonest one."

This is the situation as it prevails in this State today, despite the fact that a recent Legislature passed a law which was supposed to put the brokerage business on the same foundation with the banking interests. The trouble with the law is that, although it was honest in conception, it is ineffective in operation. As it was presented, it would have been protective, as it was designed to be; as it was passed, it was considered a joke. This was the measure which at the time was popularly referred to as "the Blue-Sky Law."

Shortcomings of Law

"The trouble with it is," said Major Wynne, "that under its provisions our hands are tied until something happens—and then it is too late to do anything for the investors. What we need is a measure that will place the brokerage business on the same plane with the banking business. And why not? These men deal in money. They have no stock in trade, except for their office furniture. Some of them do business that amounts to millions have no connection with any reputable exchange. They are not licensed; they are not bonded, and yet they are permitted to accept the investors' money, and are required to make no accounting of it to state authorities."

The recognized exchanges, while assuming the attitude that they are not responsible for the condition, are nevertheless, concerned to the extent that they would like to see a thorough house cleaning. The slipshod and dishonest methods of mushroom brokers is bound to affect the business of those who engage in legitimate enterprise. For this reason the better element stands back of any movement to rid the State of the irresponsible class that is bringing the business as a whole into disrepute.

"How greatly the ranks of the inebriates have thinned in the past five years may be further illustrated by our admissions for January, which numbered only eight. Of these six were alcoholics.

"It is of course possible that our attendance has been cut down by the stigma now attaching to drunkenness, keeping people out of such institutions as ours. But that is not the account for a few, I believe. If it is a substantial reason, the answer, I am convinced, is that the prohibition law is proving a success.

provided me with a practical basis of experience on which to judge.

"I can draw only one conclusion from this steady and sharp decline in the number of inebriates and this is that vastly less liquor is being used today than formerly. Reports that drinking is as prevalent as ever are certainly without foundation and are largely propaganda.

"I think our experience with repeaters offers proof on this line. We haven't had any for a month or more, while they used to be with us. For instance in 1917 there were 450 admissions for the first time, 150 for the second time and 100 for the third time in the year.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Old-Time Kitchen Gardens

The old-fashioned flower garden with its restful charm and quiet dignity, where flourished in stately loveliness tall hollyhocks, peonies, phlox, bushes of syringa, and such smaller blossoms as mignonette and sweet mignonette, has been a favorite topic for writers everywhere; but few recall how important a part the kitchen garden—wherein was tucked away in one corner the timer garden devoted to kitchen and aromatic herbs—played in the lives of our ancestors. Indeed, every pretentious dwelling, so situated as to have the available space, boasted a flower and kitchen garden, quite distinct in nature and location, and often a fruit garden as well.

"A kitchen garden," as states a writer in the *Farmer's Almanac* for 1829, "should not be situated at any great distance from the house, lest, being too much out of sight, it should be out of mind, and the necessary culture of it much neglected." "Farmers as well as others," he counsels, "should have kitchen gardens, and they need not grudge the labor of tending them, which may be done at odd intervals of time, which would otherwise chance to be consumed in needless loitering." So essential was the garden considered to home life that, to quote from another writer of this period, "we can hardly form an idea of human felicity, in which a garden is not one of its most prominent characteristics."

The kitchen garden of those days included many vegetables which are now either wholly unknown to us or else are called by totally different names. Borecole, a variety of kale; chervil, used in making soups and salads; skirret, a plant cultivated now largely in Europe for its sweet, edible roots, all had a place in the kitchen gardens of a century ago. Scorzona, a black variety of salsify, was another plant brought from Europe, which was welcomed in American kitchen gardens. Cardoon, a relative of the artichoke, and horseradish, a hardy variety of the cauliflower, were also well known, while celeroy, another form of kale, was so commonly used that the name became changed to collards. Though lettuce was known and extensively used, the tendency was not to employ it so exclusively for salads as is done at the present day. Sorrel, the tops of young spinach, endive, mustard leaves, watercress, corn salad were all used for this purpose. Corn salad was known under the name of *lettuce*, which in itself was an adulteration of *lettuce*. Endive was known as *succory*, tomatoes as *love apples*, egg plant as *melongena*, and spinach was equally spelled *splanga*.

Some of the names given to familiar vegetables were likewise interesting. There was the Earl of Salisbury cabbage, the Early London Battersea variety of the same vegetable, while the Large Late Drumhead was still another kind. There was the Pomégranate or Musk-Scented melon, the Magnum Bonum Cos lettuce, and Commodore Porter's Valparaiso squash. Indeed, to read through a seed catalog of the late eighteenth century was like taking a trip around the world, and was indicative of the extent of the commerce then maintained between New England and nearly all quarters of the globe. This was the golden age of American sea-borne commerce; and, as an example, it is cited that, on one day in the latter part of the year 1791, 70 vessels sailed from Boston for different parts of the world. Thus it was that we find listed West India ginkins, early curled Silesia lettuce, Carolina sweet potatoes, Persian melons, white Portugal and Madera onions, Hamburg and Siberian parsley, dwarf Prussian and dwarf Spanish parsnips, Naples radishes, Holland and New Zealand spinach, Yellow, Swedish, Russian and Lapland turnips.

In those days no good housewife would have thought of sending to the shop or market for her sweet and pot herbs. The very manner of picking and caring for her herbs stamped her as a good or poor housewife; and much was said against the woman who considered her duty done when she gathered such a number of herbs as she thought necessary and useful for her family—without giving any thought to the state of the plants nor the season of the year—and then, with strings and hung them up in the garret to gather dust and lose flavor.

A study of the ancient arts and crafts of feudal Japan is afforded by the hundred-year-old doll, faded and worn, yet redolent of those days when the warrior went forth to battle clad with all the artistry and ingenuity of a nation of clever craftsmen. It is said that the court dress of these noblemen, of which this doll is representative, combined all the arts of Japan, their unsurpassed swordsmithing, their lacquer, bronze, enamel work, their carving and their gorgeous textile weaving.

Alice Culin (wife of the curator of the Brooklyn Museum) has achieved an outstanding effect in her portrait caricature doll (her husband, I understand) as well as in the astonishing reproduction of a *hakata* doll, after one of Degas' famous dancers.

Court ladies of the eighteenth century whom one always suspects, had no time for anything save intrigue, seem to have sandwiched in between plots some entertaining bits of decoration by way of the "Image Parée." These remain one of glorified paper dolls, which have been dressed in silks, satins and jewels and pasted, by their more solid parts, to a background of scenery which sometimes constitutes a setting and sometimes completely upsets you. An adaptation of this ingenious sort of work is realized in a practical manner today through the posters that may be seen in the exclusive shops on the Avenue, though, in this work, the *Image Parée* is painted directly on the background and the figures then adorned in their beguiling materials.

As an herb power for soups, an old book book gives the following recipe: "Two ounces each of parley, winter savory, sweet marjoram and lemon thyme; one ounce each of lemon peel and sweet basil, six bay leaves, and

half an ounce of celery seed. Pick the leaves of the herbs from the stalks; dry them on white paper in a Dutch oven before a moderate fire. Pare the lemon peel very thin; well dry it and pound in a mortar; pound the celery seed; rub all the herbs well, and pass the whole through a hair sieve. Keep in a bottle closely corked."

To us the housewife's tasks of that period would seem many and arduous. Her life was a busy one, whether she performed her tasks unaided or superintended the many duties of her maids. There was less time for pleasures, ample time for reading and reflection. Her amusements, like her flowers, were stately in character—no antic, participated with pleasure, and to be recalled with delight. She was a firm believer in the beauty and value of her gardens and agreed with the sentiment that:

"happiness dwells with employment, And he who has nothing to do Has nothing by way of enjoyment."

Dolls of Yester-Years

Dolls! Paper, china, wax or wood—is there one of us who has not loved one or mothered dozens of these images of ourselves? But, when we reach the age of reason, most of us have passed them by, tucked them away in some attic corner of our memories and forgotten them; until, perchance, a little child tumbles into our lives and out they troop. If we haven't saved our old ones, we put right down to the shops for new ones.

But there is something besides children that has made New Yorkers think of dolls lately, and that is the remarkable collection of these fascinating confections lately on view at the Arden Gallery, New York.

The war is, in a measure, responsible for the awakened interest in dolls at the present time—however far apart dolls and war may seem—for the hardships following in its wake in Europe weakened the market for the works of modern artists that many turned their talents to the fashioning of fanciful and realistic *poupées*, knowing that there was a ready and growing market for them in America.

The collection affords an interesting study in contrasts, for, side by side with dolls of the most modern frills, are those ancient whittled pegs of wood wrapped about with colored calico, minus faces, hair or hands, yet cuddled as dolls with as much love by the children of Siberia and Baffin's Land as we bestow on our "walking, talking" beauties.

Those who are familiar with the old Paul Revere House, in Boston, with its deep-mouthed chimney and overhanging second story that afforded such a splendid vantage ground for popping off prowling redskins, in those busy revolutionary days, will enjoy an exact replica in this collection, not much younger in point of years than the Paul Revere House itself. Upstairs in this enchanting house a stately four-poster, spread with hemstitched sheets and pillow slips, garnished by its patchwork quilt and snowy valance, lends its dignified presence, kept company by a highboy of genteel proportions and design. Downstairs, having just risen from a table spread with gleaming pewter, Mrs. Paul Revere (you see, there was a lady attached to this historic event, though we never hear of her part in the performance) stands at the front door, handing the lantern for the Old North Church tower to Paul Revere himself; the faithful steed that is to carry him on his famous midnight ride leans, rather moth-eaten and decrepit, against a wobbly hitching post; but you know in your heart of hearts that this beast was born with spirit—in fact, the trio seem fired with enthusiasm.

From this quaint treasure we pass on to dolls that have been played with, or perhaps revered, by some child under the shadows of the Himalayas; she is an Indian princess, all gold and glitter—and next her is a ghost doll, no bones, no flesh, just a shiny transparent skin, yet he wears a jeweled crown.

Chinese dolls of smooth and placid countenance are there in crowds—a bride, decked from head to heels in scarlet brocade, even her smiling face concealed behind a mask of seed pearls over scarlet; a farmer, decked in his thatched raincoat of straw, a little girl in jade, kingfisher blue and plum.

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A coat in nut brown velvet, bound with black cire braid

London Fashions for

Early Spring

After having been muffed all through the winter, in a thick warm coat, the contemplation of once again returning to the trimmer lines of a coat and skirt is welcome. Some of the smartest suits for street wear, nowadays, not only have the coat and skirt made of quite different materials, but also of different colors. For instance, one often sees a tweed skirt worn with a velvet coat. These velvet coats, of course, are absolutely plain cut and most perfectly tailored, looking extremely smart when bound all round with cire braid and fastened at the waist with two attached buttons, slipped through two button holes, like a link.

In the sketch will be seen one of these coats, made of nut brown velvet, bound all round with black cire braid;

to be worn with a tweed skirt of dull burnt orange color, crossed with a brown line, matching exactly the color of the coat. The felt hat has a dull orange quill, lying flat on the brim across the back.

It is always a good thing to have two skirts to a coat. A good alternative skirt, for a coat of this description, might be one of nut brown gabardine or serge accordéon-pleated.

This would be a smarter type of skirt than the tweed one and might be used for afternoon wear, while the tweed could be kept for mornings or for wearing in the country. An accordéon-pleated skirt should be kept as much as possible for street wear, as sitting about in it in the house, especially near the fire, is detrimental to its shape.

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MANY DIFFICULTIES FACED BY HUNGARY

Admiral Horthy Reviews Some of the Conditions With Which He Has Had to Cope Since Accepting State Leadership

BUDAPEST (Special) — It would seem remarkable that a state which now has no sovereign at all should have placed itself under an admiral. But Admiral Horthy, though a sailor, is a very remarkable man, partly in that he is a member of an old Protestant family, while most Hungarians are Roman Catholics.

Along the corridor leading to his apartments in the Castle at Budapest are men of the Hungarian Guard in their ancient and picturesque uniform of red, silver and white, standing there like waxen figures. More lifelike, in fact, seem the family photographs in the room to which one is conducted, photographs of the admiral's wife and of their daughter and two school-boy sons.

Admiral Now Candid

Higher below the medium height, very slender, with dark eyes that can be mild or piercing, and with a chin that appears to say that its owner will stand no nonsense, the admiral is not only the typical sailor, but is also a man of resolution, as he showed in 1919 when Hungary was freed from Bolshevism.

Admiral Horthy strides into the room, seizes a guest's hands and begins at once in excellent English to speak in the frankest fashion, one's thoughts go back to the time when he was shy and ill at ease in this post to which his countrymen had called him. But now, being used to it, he allows his natural candor to have free play. He does not hide his sentiments, as he talks his face denoting his every emotion.

"You have been elected to your office, not for an infinite period," the representative of The Christian Science Monitor said to him. "The admiral nodded understandingly. "So long as my duty summons me to remain here, I shall do so, but not longer."

"Nobody would be happier to leave this heavy and responsible task, which is understood everywhere. Our intentions are and always were peaceful, even in August, 1919, when our only member of the Crown Council, Count Tisza, did what he could to prevent a war until he was finally overruled by numbers."

Country Much Misunderstood

"Of course, when our country was drawn into the war we had to fight in our traditional determination, I may also add," said the admiral, "that we are misunderstood, for we have proved by all that we mean to fulfill honor and every obligation laid upon us by the Treaty of Trianon."

"That one bears a good name in Hungary's maintenance of peace, while it is a threat to the Central Europe," the admiral said. "These reports," he continued, "have given us much trouble, with Bolsheviks and with Hungarians charged with acts of crime—and now having the same accusations in Vienna. The Entente has assured itself on the spot that these rumors are untrue."

"It is not only these," said the admiral, "who look forward to seeing again in one land all our countrymen who are now under foreign rule. It is our firm conviction that Hungary will have her old natural frontiers restored to her. But we do not propose to try to bring this about by force of arms. Our faith is in the working of natural laws."

WORKING PEOPLE OF AUSTRIA FOUND TO FAVOR PROHIBITION

Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung Writer Defends Attitude of the Social Democratic Party—Attitude of Victor Adler Referred To—Legislative Proposals Cited

VIENNA (Special) — There are no more consistent and persistent enemies of alcohol in Austria than the intelligent part of the working classes. The organ of the Social Democrats, the Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung—in many respects the best edited paper in Austria—keeps up a constant fight against drunkenness and drinking practices of all kinds. Whenever, as so often happens, some particular crime is directly traced to the effects of alcohol, the Arbeiter Zeitung never fails to point this out and to emphasize the evils resulting from the use of liquor. Again and again the paper urges the working classes to abstain from alcohol, contending that they, least of all among the whole population, can venture to indulge in such perilous and pernicious habits. By far the greater part of the supporters of the temperance party in Austria belong to the working classes, the middle classes being, usually either indifferent or openly hostile to the movement.

Just now the capitalistic press has been accusing the working classes of dissipating their high wages in drink—a most unjustifiable charge. These papers profess to find their excuse in a speech made by a Social Democratic leader, Herr Breitner, City Councilor.

Referring to the unfortunate financial situation of the country, Herr Breitner said it was most deplorable that a state which was going begging around the whole world should be spending millions of crowns in importing foreign wines. He added that, as a Social Democrat, he would regret more to see workingmen injure themselves physically and mentally through the use of alcohol than to see profiteers indulge themselves on their lightly gained riches. And it was these quite innocent and temperate remarks that called forth an outburst from the capitalistic papers.

The Arbeiter Zeitung, in refuting the charges, says: "For more than a decade our party meetings and congresses have been occupied with the liquor question. Ever since the organization of our new party our press has regarded it as a sacred duty to explain to the masses the perils of social democracy."

to hide—they would, as has always happened up to now, return with other opinions. They would see that we are an industrious people who in consequence of their position in Europe were obliged for centuries to work with a sword in one hand. We were the bulwark against the Tartars, the Turks and at last against the Bolsheviks."

Achievements During the War

This man himself, what exploits did not perform in the war! With his ship, the Novara, he steamed into the port of Venice and left his mark on her defenders. In the Straits of Otranto he engaged and defeated an Italian admiral who had thrice as many ships. When the first revolution broke out in the Austrian Navy—so many of whose personnel was Jugoslav or Italian, and therefore hostile to the Hapsburgs—he managed to suppress it.

Along the ribbons on the admiral's chest is that of the Maria Theresa Order, the highest of the erstwhile monarchy. And it is amusing to think that the man who now commands in Hungary should wear a decoration which is given for sublime disobedience of the sort which Nelson practiced outside Copenhagen. Maria Theresa, it should be mentioned, left an estate of which the rental goes to such officers as have imitated Nelson with success; of course, if their independence proved a failure they had to pay for it dearly. Before the war only one man in Hungary, Baron Fehervary, held this order, and thus all the income from the property was paid to him; now it is divided between about a hundred persons.

"It must have been a terrible time, Admiral, when the Bolsheviks were in power after the war."

"They started by demoralizing and disarming the troops as they returned from the front. Wreathed in flowers and with our national colors they swayed the men at the depots and told them that the country was now independent and free from Austria. They said also that peace would now arrive through their efforts, and the weary soldiers thereupon allowed themselves to be persuaded to go home."

"But did their officers do nothing to prevent this?"

"The officers' emblems were removed in the name of the revolution amid the general chaos. A so-called National Council came into power, which handed over its authority to the Communists. At first my countrymen were not inclined to take them seriously. But they very soon became a scourge. You should have seen the joy among the citizens of Budapest when our army arrived on Sept. 16, 1919—an army which had gathered like a snowball from the time when, down at Szeged on our southern frontier, some of us had begun to form it, the members at first all consisting of officers."

Many Officers in Hungarian Army

The representative of The Christian Science Monitor then asked Admiral Horthy if it was not true that it was owing to her large number of officers that Hungary remained dissatisfied, and that many of these gentlemen, now no longer in the army, were serving in civilian posts all over the country and were keeping alive the thirst for vengeance.

"It is not only these," said the admiral, "who look forward to seeing again in one land all our countrymen who are now under foreign rule. It is our firm conviction that Hungary will have her old natural frontiers restored to her. But we do not propose to try to bring this about by force of arms. Our faith is in the working of natural laws."

MOROCCAN QUESTIONS SUBJECT OF DEBATE IN SPANISH SENATE

Statesmen Found Talking at Length and Warmly on Topics of Army and Prisoners—Large Number of Spanish Soldiers in the Hands of the Moors

MADRID (Special) — The Spanish Senate is probably no better and may be little worse than the upper chambers of the legislatures of most old nations. It is much what it might be expected to be. It is more leisurely and tractable as a rule than the Chamber, has possibly a nicer sense of dignity though the Chamber has that also and enjoys the luxury of knowledge that in general what it says does not matter, and therefore it has a free hand. Naturally, being Spanish, it suffers from some of the faults of the Chamber, and even bears them in an exaggerated form. Had it more energy it would be even more of a talking shop than the Chamber. The deputies, being in many cases keen men and desirous of producing good impressions, often go to the trouble of supplying themselves with the facts on which to base arguments and discourses. Thus we found during the Morocco debate in the Chamber, tedious as it was, that various hypercritical persons elected of the people, not satisfied with officers and statesmen's tales, went off to Melilla to see what they could see, and had news for the Chamber as the result. But the non-military senators (the military element is considerable) do not do this kind of thing. Such facts as appear in the newspapers, or such as some one has communicated to them, often serve their purpose sufficiently, and they bend their endeavors for the most part to refinements of criticism and colorful orations. By such arts they themselves have carried through a long debate of their own in the Senate, and there have been some good points in it, or at least points for sensation, as for example, when General Primo de Rivera took upon himself to declare his views in favor of semi-abandonment and was dismissed from his office as Captain-General of Madrid as the result.

In Praise of the Army

The key to the debate was given somewhat remarkably by the very first speech and its author, who was none other than Don Juan Cavestany, the Sevillian poet and dramatist. His speech embraced but two features. In the first he sang a sweet song of heroism. It was all praise of the noble heroism of the army and the heroism of most others. This was looking on the good side of things. Afterward he devoted himself to some criticism, not very harsh, of the Maura ministry and its formation, telling a story that the Conde de Portugal was more surprised than anyone else when he knew he had been chosen for a place in the Cabinet, saying to his friends, "Look out! They have made me a Minister!"

A little liveliness was started when Mr. Izquierdo spoke, because, after various minor criticisms, he caused it to be understood that he felt there was "much injustice throughout Spain," and that this was one of the causes why the military juntas had been established. He wished to know what justice could be asked of such juntas "when all in the nation is injustice." This strong and curious statement excited the Senate, and great emotions were expressed, the Duke de la Roca turning round to Mr. Izquierdo and scolding him severely.

Afterward Mr. Burgos, one of the pillars of the Conservative Party, and one who, it was reported, had had ideas of leadership which apparently his friends did not share, rose to say that in the absence of a real leader some one must speak for the Conservatives. He devoted himself largely to criticism of the High Command in Morocco and the position and responsibility of General Berenguer. He thought that when the latter recently came back to Madrid for a "day or two, he was given a greater reception than when the "Gran Capitan" returned from the conquest of Naples and Hernan Cortes from Mexico.

Concerning the Prisoners

Some real news was forthcoming when the Premier, at the provocation of Mr. Martin Salazar, was brought to make a statement upon the question of the prisoners, which is much agitating the public mind. Large numbers of these prisoners are in the hands of the Moors, and it was understood weeks ago that arrangements were being made for their ransom.

Mr. Maura tackled this point, saying that in the early weeks of the Meilla war nothing was known of the prisoners; then came knowledge of the men who were taken prisoners at Monte Arruit. To deal with the question of ransom of these prisoners a syndicate of tribesmen had been formed under the direction of Abd el Krim himself, the object being to force greater ransoms than could be done individually. But subsequently to this many of the tribesmen had made their own arrangements and let their prisoners loose, and so it was that in this way they were continually finding their way back to Melilla.

The debate on Morocco did not last so long in the Senate as in the Chamber, but still it endured in the upper chamber over several sittings, and it was in its own way remarkable. Here again was a very small group that thought it might be too difficult for Spain to remain in Morocco but the overwhelming body of senatorial opinion was all the other way. A politician of importance in Mr. Amador Salvador, observed that the country had received a setback from the Moors, it had stiffened itself before the insult, and was disposed to let the Moors have it back. It must be now or never, and after the national honor had been thoroughly satisfied, Spain, if she did not possess sufficient military potentiality to dominate Morocco, might abandon it—a sequence of intention and event that did not seem to have occurred to the Cortes before.

We had just the same experience in other cases. These same parties all voted against our proposals that one-tenth of the receipts from the taxes on spirits should be devoted to the campaign against alcohol, and that the production of spirits from grain and potatoes should be forbidden. In both these instances the middle-class parties rose in defense of alcohol. Christian Socialists and Pan-Germans have always been advocates of the brewer, the wine grower, the distiller and the saloon keeper in every serious campaign undertaken against liquor. They are anti-alcoholic when they have the opportunity to do so, but they refuse to give any effect to their opposition, when it would put them on the side of social democracy.

The Arbeiter Zeitung, in refuting the charges, says:

"For more than a decade our party meetings and congresses have been occupied with the liquor question. Ever since the organization of our new party our press has regarded it as a sacred duty to explain to the masses the perils of social democracy."

AGRARIAN REFORM LAW IN ESTHONIA

Public Interest Centers Almost Exclusively in the Juridical and Practical Consequences Involved in New Land Policy

REVAL (Special) — Public interest in Estonia is again centered on the question of agrarian reform and the juridical and practical consequences it involves. Since this reform constitutes an experiment of agrarian Socialism, the details of the question are not devoid of interest outside the boundaries of this small republic on the shores of the Baltic.

Generals in the Senate

It is often alleged against Spain that her army is much over-manned, and that in proportion to the number of men, it has far more officers than the German Army had before the war, a state of things which must obviously lead to great public abuses. The charge is evidently true, but rarely can one gather such an impressive idea of Spanish officerdom, its extent and importance, as when listening to a debate in the Senate in which a military question of consequence arises, and here was the greatest military question of them all. The Senate is clustered with generals, and now, one after another, they arose with their arguments and defenses, very careful as they were, until it appeared that the military knowledge of half a world might be contained in this assembly.

General Luque contributed a most dramatic and almost tearful turn on the prisoner question, mentioning that he had a grandson who was a prisoner, that he trusted in the government, which was Spanish and would do what was Spanish and nothing else, and that the things that appeared in the paper upon the subject of the prisoners placed all the latter in danger. He asked the Senate to forgive him for his emotion, remembering his grandson.

Some of the generals took two or three turns of speech and toward the end of the debate, which lasted several days, Morocco was abandoned in favor of pure politics and an examination of the present Maura cabinet and how it came into being. The Senate suddenly renewed its enthusiasm.

Mr. Posada said some very strong things about the way the government was formed, and called Mr. Maura a "violator of the constitution" and a "political perturber." The Premier was much disturbed at this, and after explaining his ideas with which he constructed his cabinet, hoped Mr. Posada would not call him by such names again. The Marques de Alhucemas explained his own position and his patriotism at great length, and amid these engrossing political personalities Morocco, the Rifians, and all their doings were well forgotten.

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the public, without which no financial policy is possible. A resolution in this sense has been carried by a mass meeting of all holders of mortgages a few days ago and we hope that the government will yield to the pressure of public opinion.

BRITISH JOY OVER TREATY OBSERVED

Irish People Believed More Pleased With Settlement Than Vote of Dail Indicated

LONDON (Special) — The general feeling in Britain on the receipt of the news that the Dail Eireann had ratified the treaty with Britain was undoubtedly one of great relief, and joy. The warmth of the welcome was very little tempered by the knowledge that ratification had been carried in the Dail by the narrow majority of seven votes. There was a greater tendency to make light of this point because of the very general belief that the membership of the Dail is no longer representative on this question of present Irish opinion, which is credited with supporting the treaty in a much higher proportion than the voting indicated.

These new settlers, however, do not become owners of the land, it remains the property of the state and the farmers are obliged to pay a rent, which is paid not in the currency of the country but in rye. At present the land is rented on short leases ranging from one to six years, but the law provides that lifelong hereditary leases may be granted to settlers who have proved satisfactory during this probationary period.

Standard Value of Gold Ruble

The question of the indemnity to be paid to the former owners of the nationalized land still remains open. During the debates on this subject in the Constituent Assembly one of the promoters of this law voiced the opinion that some kind of indemnity should be granted in order to pacify public opinion abroad, but that it should be calculated in such a way as to amount practically to nothing.

A similar decision has already been taken concerning the agricultural inventory which is being expropriated together with the land.

The normal prices in gold rubles obtained in 1914 are taken as basis for determining the amount of indemnity and for each gold ruble to 40 Esthonian marks are paid. In view of the increased value of all necessities and the depreciation of the Esthonian mark which at present is about 400 to one American dollar, such an indemnity amounts to about 5 to 10 per cent of the real market value of the expropriated goods.

"We hope," said Mr. Bodisco, president of the Esthonian Agricultural Society and the Bank of Mutual Agricultural Credit, to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, "that the government will understand the necessity of granting an adequate indemnity for the nationalized land. We cannot admit that a civilized state has recourse to expropriation without compensating an equivalent to the owner of the land.

Estonian Currency Changed

"It should not be overlooked, however, that the agrarian law affects not only the owners of the large estates, but also the host of small capitalists who have invested their savings in mortgages and agrarian bonds, and have now to face ruin and starvation if the government persists in its intention to fix the value of all securities on real estate at the rate of 1.50 Esthonian marks for the gold ruble.

"We understand perfectly well that the currency of almost all countries is much depreciated at present, but the case is different in Estonia where the currency has changed twice, the German mark succeeding to the imperial ruble, and being subsequently converted into Esthonian marks, the parity of which has not even been legally established.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS.

HUGE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT

Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury Discusses the Bonus, Deficits and Pay of Department Employees

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Elliot Wadsworth, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in speaking here today at the Waldorf before the women's department of the National Civic Federation, and touching on the prospective national deficit of \$167,000,000 for 1923, pointed out that nearly 60 per cent of the estimated budget for that year is fixed by definite commitments, and that as a result any saving in expenditures will have to be confined to only 40 per cent of the government's expenses.

Speaking of the Treasury, estimates for the fiscal years 1922 and 1923, which he said will bring a reduction in taxes of nearly \$2,300,000,000, Mr. Wadsworth said:

"The reduction in expenses looks like good housekeeping, and it is. The greatest effort has been made by the present Administration in that direction. Yet, in spite of a reduction between 1921 and 1922 of over \$2,000,000, or nearly 40 per cent, we are facing in 1923 a deficit of \$167,000,000. You might say, if there is a deficit, cut the expenses some more. That will be done if possible, but where? Study the figures and you find a large proportion of our expenditures are fixed by definite commitments and cannot be reduced."

The largest items are these:

Interest on public debt	\$36,000,000
Sinking Fund and other debt	38,000,000
Chargers	38,000,000
Veterans' Relief	38,000,000
Pensions	22,000,000
Total	\$126,000,000

Charge Fixed

"Here we have nearly 60 per cent of our 1923 budget which cannot go down. The War Department, Navy Department, and good roads account for nearly 36 per cent more. The other 14 per cent carry on the work of the State, Treasury, Justice, Interior, Agriculture and Commerce departments, together with 21 independent establishments—such as the Slipping Board, Interstate Commerce Commission, Railway Labor Board and others. If we did away with them all, the saving would be little more than 14 per cent of our annual expenditures. It has been said that the budget has made economy popular and extravagance dangerous. I can assure you that with these facts standing in the face, economy is popular, and the Treasury is saving."

One special point about our federal budget is interesting. 56 widows of the War of 1812 are still receiving pensions; 109 survivors and 2,135 widows of the Mexican War are on the pension rolls. If the total cost of the War of 1812 is not yet known, who would dare to estimate the ultimate cost to this country of the great World War?

On the question of disabled veterans and the bonus legislation, he had this to say:

"Already, we are spending \$450,000,000 a year to meet a debt of honor to disabled soldiers and sailors and this will continue for many years and probably grow. No one grudges a cent of expense to make life possible and happy to those men, or would consider trying to save on this item."

The Bonus Bill

"We now face a bonus bill, of which the minimum cost, if all veterans take the cash payment, is estimated at \$1,500,000,000; the maximum cost may be \$5,250,000,000 in the next 20 years. If that bonus is paid with a deficit already in sight, the cost should be provided by the taxpayers now, not later. There should be a tax which will bring the money in as fast as it goes out. We must pay as we go. Unbalanced national budgets are seriously menacing the financial structure of many nations. This nation, with all its riches need not and must not drift into such a position and allow its debt to roll up. We have borrowed enough against the future."

Speaking of the pay of government employees, Mr. Wadsworth said:

"One other question of general interest in connection with our expenses is the rate of pay received by government employees. The civil service record on Nov. 11, 1918, 917,000 employees, the highest figure ever reached, and on July 31, 1921, 597,000—a reduction of 320,000. Is there a chance of saving money here, either in the rate of pay or the number of employees? Perhaps a little, but not much. The rate of pay today is too low. Of the 63,000 employees in Washington, the average salary is \$1300 a year or \$113 a month. More than half one of the Treasury employees receive less than \$100 a month. The war bonus of \$240 a year now added to salaries of less than \$2500, because of the high cost of living, will be in force until June 30 of this year unless legislation is passed extending it."

You know well from experience that \$13 a month cannot be considered excessive for almost any type of employment. Government employees are allowed 30 days annual leave with pay, which is rather more than in commercial life, and government employment has some other attractive features, but in general the government is not a liberal employer. An attempt to reduce pay would be unfair and unwise, and in my judgment the pay should be raised rather than lowered in many cases.

"As to numbers, there has been a tremendous cutting in the last year, in some cases perhaps more than is safe in view of the work that must be done. Still, there may be a little room for improvement here."

Cotton Firm

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Cotton futures were firm today, March 17, 14, May 14, 16, July 14, October 15, 14, December 15, 15, 16. Spot was steady, middling 14-15.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER REPORT

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—For the year 1921 the American Hide & Leather Company shows a deficit of \$550,257 as compared with a deficit of \$7,280,956 in the preceding year.

The income account for the quarter ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows these changes when compared with the corresponding period of 1920:

1921	Decrease
Net profit	\$265,347
Depo. etc.	60,746
Surplus	207,601

The statement for the 12 months compares:

1921	Decrease
Net loss	\$261,426
Depo. etc.	55,831
Deficit	55,575

"Increase" after repairs, interest, etc., after charges of inventory losses of \$90,000 as shown in report of March 21.

Railroad buying has now taken the stage. The Burlington road has bought 6800 cars, involving 55,000 tons of steel, the largest order of the kind in many months. It has 500 more cars to place, and St. Paul, Norfolk & Western and other lines bring up the total of pending car inquiries to 6800. A large amount of passenger equipment is under negotiation, including 50 cars for Jersey Central and 50 for Baldwin & Ohio. Union Pacific has bought 45 cars for passenger service. Burlington will also buy 55 locomotives, Denver & Rio Grande 20, and other roads 10. A total of 15,500 tons of rails has been awarded, including 8500 for the Southern Railway, which, however, has postponed, until the purchase of 26,000 tons of 85-pound rails. Other pending rail business approximated 50,000 tons. Mill operations have, if anything, improved. Chicago district activity is probably in excess of 50 per cent of capacity. The United States Steel Corporation as a whole is operating at fully 50 per cent, while the east approximates 35 per cent.

Bank loans have been reduced from \$300,000 to \$200,000. The market price of hides is 100 per cent, and finished leather about 25 per cent above figures at which they are carried on the company's books. The company did no financing and paid off \$9,000,000 of bonds during the war. Factories are running full. The export demand is good because of the removal of Germany as a competitor.

The surplus after taxes and charges of 207,601 is equivalent to \$1.65 a share earned on the \$12,485,300 outstanding preferred stock. This compares with a surplus of \$209,880 or \$1.60 a share on the preferred stock in the preceding quarter and deficit of \$5,315,850 in December, 1920, quarter.

The wool markets of the world seem to have come to a more or less level stretch of road during the last week so far as prices are concerned. There has been rather less inquiry for wool in the domestic seaboard markets since the government auction, although prices seem to have been maintained fairly well everywhere. There is surely no sign of weakness apparent in the eastern markets and so far as the situation in the west is concerned, the tendency there is for prices to strengthen. Contracting of the new clip on the sheep's back is spreading. Already it is reported the greater part of the clips of Utah and Nevada have been purchased, unshorn at prices which have varied from \$23 to \$32 per pound. The wool markets of the world seem to have come to a more or less level stretch of road during the last week so far as prices are concerned. There has been rather less inquiry for wool in the domestic seaboard markets since the government auction, although prices seem to have been maintained fairly well everywhere. There is surely no sign of weakness apparent in the eastern markets and so far as the situation in the west is concerned, the tendency there is for prices to strengthen. Contracting of the new clip on the sheep's back is spreading. Already it is reported the greater part of the clips of Utah and Nevada have been purchased, unshorn at prices which have varied from \$23 to \$32 per pound.

Midvale, like most of the other steel concerns, found the going particularly difficult, operations at one time during 1921 being less than a third of its rated capacity.

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Aquatint Exhibition Tells the Story of an Art

Representative aquatints from many countries have been assembled in an exhibit in the Print Gallery of the New York Public Library which traces the development of the art over a period of 150 years.

To Dr. F. Wittenkampf, chief of the Art and Prints Division, must be given the credit for having brought together these examples partly from stores of the Avery collection and partly by loans by various owners. The exhibit is described as "The Making of an Aquatint," and in the New York Library Bulletin Dr. Wittenkampf gives a brief explanation of the process:

"In aquatinting, a copperplate is covered with minute particles of resinous substance, which are either dusted on the plate in powder form, or deposited on it in an alcohol solution. The plate is then immersed in an acid bath, which attacks the copper wherever it is not protected by the resinous particles. The result, in printing, is a flat tint, with a sort of crackle effect caused by minute white spots where the little dots of resin were. In order to get lighter and darker tones, 'stopping-out' is resorted to, as in etching. That is, when the plate has been acted on by the acid for a certain time, it is taken out and the portions to appear lightest are brushed over with stopping-out varnish, which protects them from the acid's 'biting.' The plate is then placed in the acid bath again, and this procedure is repeated according to the number of gradations desired by the artist, until the darkest portions are reached, which thus are exposed longest to the action of the acid."

Grouped by Nationality

Cases on the walls of the room contain the pictures grouped under headings according to the nationality of the artists. In this way it is easy for the visitor to make a comprehensive comparison of the workmanship from the countries and of the technique employed. In the center of the floor two long cases are filled with books, illustrated with aquatints or opened to pictures, where descriptions of the methods used by this man or by that may be read. One author, for instance, says: "The aquatint is essentially for those who see composition in mass rather than in line."

Another note contrasts the mezzotint and etching with its lesser well-known cousin, the aquatint: "Aquatint engraving has more affinity with mezzotint engraving than with etching. Mezzotint and line engraving are alike in that line, mezzotint and aquatint render tones and the delicate transitions from light to shade. Both methods state the roughening of the plate with grain, in mezzotint made by copper by means of a tool called 'grainis' or rocker, worked all over the plate according to a mathematical plan; aquatint by a resin as described above. But with mezzotint the highlights and middle tints are taken away from the copper, beginning with the highest lights and leaving the plate untouched for the darkest shades, while with the aquatint plate the lights are stopped out in the gravure, beginning with the highest, and the deepest tones get the most bite."

The Controversial Cromwell

Beside a sober-looking portrait of Oliver Cromwell—the picture which has caused so much controversy—is an interesting print of A. M. Hind, taken from the Print Collectors Quarterly. It reads: "Jean-Baptiste Le Prince has generally been regarded as being the discoverer of aquatint (1765); although many opinions give others the credit. The most important of the earlier examples is the portrait of Oliver Cromwell by Van de Velde. The outline and main elements of the portrait are done in fine engraving, while the face is modeled with roulette work and irregular dots. Janssen, dated between 1718 and 1722."



Courtesy of the New York Public Library, New York

"Mists of the Morning," from the aquatint by Joseph Pennell

ting; but the most remarkable feature is the aquatint grain which extends over the border and background, and occurring, as it seems, a century before the process is supposed to have been discovered. . . . A second instance of the occurrence of the aquatint before the time of Le Prince may be noted in several plates by Gerhard Janssen, dated between 1718 and 1722.

Janssen was a glass painter, born in Utrecht about 1636, who settled in Vienna in 1662.

Turning to the walls under the legend, "British," some of the best examples of the English work may be attributed to Francis Jukes with his woods and to M. Alken for his rollicking coaching pictures. The work of Rowlandson is filled with detail in which the contrasts of light and dark peer sharply. The sandpaper aquatints of Joseph Pennell, formerly of Philadelphia, now living in Brooklyn, N. Y., display an unusual freedom in their handling. His "Mists of the Morning, New York," is perhaps the most charming bit of work in the third act of "Lohengrin."

To the attention of a thousand members of the Chamber Music Association, Henry Elchheim—once a violinist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra—brought the charming novelties of his "Oriental Impressions," written after sojourning in China and Japan and a careful gathering of all the sounds of road and mart, waterside and temple.

"This is not Chinese music," explained the composer, "but a symphony of Chinese life as it is audible to the musician." In the performance there were used three violins (Dr. Thaddeus Rich leading), viola, oboe, flute, piccolo, piano, harp, fish-head, xylophone, fluctuating tam-tam, large tam-tam and samisen. The fish-head was a tiny drum, and the fluctuating tam-tam when struck emitted a rising hum. The samisen is a three-stringed guitar.

Vecsey must be accorded a place in the front rank of violinists. He seems possessed of every admirable quality.

For the United States John Hill's masterpiece of the Palisades along the Hudson River represents fullness of expression.

Mary Cassatt used the method in her treatment of Japanese subjects and Mellatz' remarkable drafting in his "Wave" owes its

style to the same process. W. J. Benet is another who has caught the spirit of the water.

Fortuny speaks for Spain. His handling of an old Moor is elegant. One critic says it has been done "with a dexterity of an eye-deluding juggler, a sort of technical thumb-rig."

Eugene Delacroix plunges into dark tones and then whips through them threads of white light.

Debucourt, for France, in the

eighteenth century, practiced "super-

imposition of technical manipulations

to a noteworthy degree" in his color

prints. H. Gérard and Louis Legrand seem to have caught most sympathetically the modernist atmosphere.

A. Rassenfosse plays with ability in heavy shadows.

M. Suppaukutsch (whom Dr. Weit-

enkampf called an Austrian) has used

the aquatint process on "Helliger

Hain" in which the poplar leaves on

the trees fairly bristle with life.

A Bohemian, Vogt Preissig, has

rendered the shadows of an alley with

soothingly reproduced. In view of this phase of

photoplay development, one is inclined

to ask facetiously whether the music

editor and book reviewer, not to mention

the reporter of things political, will be overshadowed by the screen.

Even were such the practice now,

however, it is safe to assume that

"Orphans of the Storm" would not

want for praise from such of these

divergent sources.

Exact Location of La Salle's Texas Colony at Last Determined

Guided by Spanish Records, University of California Professor Follows Lost Trail of French Pioneer

Texas as guides of the famous St. Denis, when he made his historic journey in 1774 from Natchitoches to the Rio Grande. Alonso de Leon, a Spanish frontiersman, made four expeditions in search of the site of La Salle's colony, and eventually found it, rescuing several survivors from surrounding Indian tribes.

In 1690, De Leon reported the presence in Matagorda Bay of two buoys which had not been there the year before. The Spaniards, believing the buoys marked a channel in which French ships might be lying in wait, sent an expedition under Captain Francisco de Llanos, an officer in the West Indian fleet. With him went Gregorio de Salinas, who had been with De Leon on his last expedition, and who was put in charge of the land operations.

The Cardenas Map

"This Llanos expedition is of the utmost interest, because it seems hitherto to have been unknown to historians; because its records are of the first importance in determining the plans of the Spanish viceroy regarding Texas, and because it fixes definitely the location of La Salle's colony. The instructions provided that if the buoys marked the entrance to some river or passageway it must be explored, but that if channel led neither toward the French fort nor toward the Nueces missions, its exploration should be deferred to a later expedition, 'since the present expedition is directed solely to learning which of the rivers coming from the province of Texas (the Nueces country), or passing near it and emptying into this lake, is navigable, and crosses the region between that province and the gulf.' Cardenas was instructed to make a detailed map of the entire San Bernardo (Matagorda) Bay, its rivers and inlets, and to report whether or not Pass Cavallo could be closed. These records comprise correspondence, a diary, and the carefully made Cardenas map. They are contained in the collection of documents entitled 'Testimonio de las Diligencias Ejecutadas para Quitar las Boyas,' which are in the Archivo General de las Indias, in Seville, estate 61, cajón 60, legajo 21, where I found them."

"In order to put these discoveries in their proper setting," said Dr. Bolton, "it is desirable to review briefly the main features of the record of La Salle's enterprise. In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi River to its mouth and conceived the idea of founding there a colony in the name of the King of France. In writing of his purpose, historians generally have laid the chief emphasis upon La Salle's desire to control and develop the valley of the Mississippi, and through that stream to establish connections with Canada. But La Salle had other purposes which were equally, or even more, prominent in his plans. French explorers in the interior of North America had long dreamed of finding a way to the much-talked-of mines of northern Mexico. France and Spain were continually at war, or on the verge of war, and, at the very time when La Salle descended the Mississippi, French buccaneers were scouring the waters of the gulf and making raids on the Spanish settlements of Florida. Thus, France and Spain were competing for the control of the northern shores of the Gulf of Mexico, and of this competition, La Salle's project was a part.

A Base of Attack

"When he returned to France, therefore, La Salle proposed to establish a colony on the gulf, not only as a means of controlling the Mississippi Valley and the northern gulf shore, but also as a base of attack, in case of war, on the Spanish treasure fleet and on the northern shores of Mexico. These purposes La Salle plainly set forth in his proposals to the King of France, and on these terms his plans were approved by Louis XIV.

"La Salle and his colonists left France in the summer of 1684, and in the autumn reached the West Indies. They made a landing near Pass Cavallo, on Matagorda Bay, in what is now Texas, but after reaching this point the expedition rapidly went to pieces. To make the best of a bad situation, La Salle moved his colony to a better site, near the head of Lavaca Bay, and began a series of expeditions to the eastward, in the hope of finding the Mississippi River, which he thought to be near. On his third expedition, it is known that La Salle made his way to the Cenis Indians, on the Nueces River, and to the Nason, north of Noacogdoches. Later he was forced to return to Matagorda Bay.

"Again the intrepid La Salle set forth, with a few companions, this time attempting to find a way to Canada. Crossing the Colorado River near Columbus, he made his way to the Brazos River, which he crossed, just above the mouth of the Navasota. Here a quarrel arose among his followers, in the course of which his nephew, Moronet, was slain by his companions while hunting for supplies cached by La Salle on a previous expedition. To save themselves, the slayers of Moronet in turn killed La Salle. Historians have always supposed that this act was committed near the Trinity or the Nueces rivers, but evidence now available makes it quite clear that the spot was between the Brazos and the Navasota rivers, near the present city of Navasota. New light on the operations of La Salle at Matagorda Bay, and during his last expeditions is given by the declaration made before the viceroy in Mexico City by Pedro Muñiz (Pierre Meunier), one of the Frenchmen picked up by De Leon in Texas in 1690. Meunier, known to his Spanish captors as Muni, had been with La Salle on his last expedition, and had remained in eastern Texas. Meunier's statement is contained in the little-known "Testimonio de Autos en Orden a las Diligencias y Resultados de Ellos para la Entrada por Tierra a los Parajes de la Bahia de Espíritu Santo." This manuscript is in the Archivo General de las Indias, in Seville, estate 61, cajón 6, legajo 21, where I found it.

A Prairie Dotted with Buffalo

"We found the site, depleted of all movable relics on the surface by curio-seekers, exactly where Cardenas' map shows the La Salle settlement to have been on the west bank of the Garcitas River, about five miles above its mouth, and on the highest point of a cliff-like bank of the stream. It is between Malden Mott and Lett's Mott, but considerably nearer the former than the latter. The spot selected by the French soldier, explorer and colonist is the vantage point of all the country round about. To the south, west, and northwest stretch indefinitely the great level prairies, now sprinkled with a recent growth of mesquite, but in the distance, exactly where Cardenas' map shows the La Salle settlement to have been on the west bank of the Garcitas River, about five miles above its mouth, and on the highest point of a cliff-like bank of the stream. It is between Malden Mott and Lett's Mott, but considerably nearer the former than the latter. 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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Watling Street, Thorney and Westminster

The Romans were as fine builders of roads as they were of empire, and they carried their splendid highways into the remotest parts of the country they conquered.

Look at a map of ancient Britain during the Roman occupation of the island, and you will see that it was traversed north to south, and east to west, by several straight main roads with branches running out in different directions. These were all the work of Roman engineers, for the ancient Britons themselves had been content to do without these well-laid means of communication, that traveled over the hills and down into the valleys, joining the coasts with the wild districts of Wales and of Scotland. Britain at the time was in great part covered with thick forests, the home of the wolf and the wild boar, and the feeding-grounds of large herds of swine for which the many oak trees provided a rich supply of acorns. Through these the Romans made their way, cutting and clearing, where often they were the first human beings to disturb the birds and animals within their wooded glades. There were other wide areas covered with marsh, across which the road makers laid magnificent causeways, able to bear the passing march of armies, with their baggage wagons and other heavy loads.

Westminster Hall still stands. It was first built by William Rufus, and then heightened and covered with its beautiful roof by Richard II. There, on a New Year's Day nearly 700 years ago, was assembled a hum-ble gathering, for Henry III was feasting 6000 poor in the hall and other palace rooms there the Scottish chieftain, Sir William Wallace, there the wise and witty Sir Thomas More, there the King Charles I, stood in their turns to be tried and condemned; there, until the time of William IV, was held the coronation banquet, when the champion rode in, armed from top to toe, and with red, white, and blue feathers waving from his helmet, and throwing down his gauntlet, offered battle to whomsoever should deny the newly crowned sovereign's right to reign over the British Empire.

Big Ben and Houses of Parliament

The Houses of Parliament are more modern, but look up to the top of the Victoria tower on days when the flag is flying, and to the top of the clock tower, where Big Ben strikes the hour, nights when its summit is lighted, and know that in this twentieth century, as long as that flag flies, and that light glows there are men assembled in the rooms below engaged in discussing how best to preserve the laws, customs, and liberties, which are the heritage of the British race.

That far-spreading swamp, that stream and mud-encircled island grown with brambles, that little hill whence the ancient travler looked down—how difficult to picture it all to ourselves when we look at the splendid group of buildings that glorifies the city of Westminster—the Abbey that has grown in beauty and richness under the hand of time, the Parliament buildings raised on their immense bed of concrete, 12 feet thick, the superbly lofty hall, whose echoes ring with the sound of voices of poor and rich that knew London when it was a small city, and with the pleadings and eloquence of our most noted speakers of the later times. And silently, grandly, and ceaselessly as from time immemorial, the Thames, the highway of national prosperity, flows past them, a symbol of wild, destructive forces, that civilization curbs and turns to the uses of humanity, for the swamps are no more, and engineering skill has bound its turbulent overflow within stately embankments.

All that speaks to us from Westminster's time-honored and familiar buildings reminds us of the high qualities, the loyalty, courage, and eminent abilities of all those who have helped to develop the nation since the early Britons lived in their wattled huts and painted themselves with wood, the wolves howled in the forests, and the Romans intersected Britain with their unequalled roads.

A Wild Garden

If you have never seen a wild flower garden it may be well to spend some little time in thoughtful planning for it; in finding out just where you will have it—whether in a sunny location by the driveway, in a rich, cool bed in the shade of the shrubbery, in a marshy place along a brook, or in just an ordinary backyard location. The prettiest wild gardens I have ever seen was chiefly fern clumps and irises, the common blue flags, set in a sandy back yard, where a kitchen drain made a moist cool place for flowers and greenness. Some wild flowers may be found in almost any place, and with a bit of search you can find varieties which will adapt themselves to whatever garden spot you may wish to make attractive with them.

If you have a bit of half wild land—a gentle southern slope, perhaps—it is a pretty plan to have a succession of native wild flowers there, from the first spring hepaticas in their fuzzy hoods, to the late gentians of autumn. Hepaticas are easily moved from their woody homes, and will bloom in snug little colonies year after year in nearly any good soil. Remember in choosing a place for them that they like to hide from the March winds, in the shade of a friendly tree, but they also like the sunshine. Trilliums, both the painted and the red, may follow hepaticas blooming in a wild garden, together with windflowers and foamflowers. These are fond of shade, but often do well out in the open. They are slender rooted plants, and care must be taken in transplanting to dig deep, taking enough of the surrounding soil to make them feel at home. Blue violet clumps will grow almost anywhere, and they respond with increased loveliness to any attention they may receive. You may find yellow violets, in looking for hepaticas.

In quite early times a ferry took the place of the ford; it carried men and horses over the river from Thorney to Stangate. Just about where Lambeth Bridge spans the Thames. This ferry continued to serve passengers into quite recent times for until the middle of the eighteenth century there was no bridge over the Thames except Lon-

don Bridge which was a long way off. You will see "Stangate Horseferry" marked on comparatively modern maps, and "Horseferry Road" still runs down to the head of Lambeth Bridge.

The Romans left Britain and probably more brambles grew up on Thorney, as we hear nothing of it until from some early date, how long ago we cannot exactly say, legends and records reach us of a Christian church on the island; but then the Danes came, and left ruin behind them here as elsewhere, and again a Christian community assembled in Thorney, and so time passed until the hour struck which was to see the first stone laid of the great Abbey of Westminster. It is to Edward the Confessor we owe the founding of this venerated building, and he devoted himself and the tenth of all he possessed to the work of its construction. At the same time he built himself a palace close by.

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They grow in much the same soil, preferably beech woods, and are hardy little plants.

For a really shady place, try some different kinds of wild ferns. Wild lily of the valley makes a dainty leaf carpet for a shady place, with its glossy leaves resembling those of the true lily of the valley. In June

My Towsler Doggie

My Towsler doggie says "Bow, wow." Let me walk a mile with you; I'll introduce you to the paws. And all our chicks and turkeys, too. Oh, let me walk a little mile. A funny mile with you. Please do!

"Wouldn't you have thought that Lincoln would have whipped that bad boy? Not at all; he laughed, put him on his back, and trotted home to dinner."

Another day some one saw Lincoln walking through the streets with Willy and Tad, one on either side. They went into a store for some soda water. Soda water then was not quite like

little wavering flames of candles looked pretty, stuck in all the windows. The State House was bright with them, from the steps to the dome.

Boys and girls who live in Springfield can look up at the old State House now and imagine how it looked that happy night, with hundreds of candles shining in the windows. And now you know how easy it is

The Ferry

"Mother, I think I'll take my tool chest," said John Lewis, watching his mother pack his box.

"That's a good plan," she replied. "There might be some repairs you could do for Grandfather."

John was going into the country to stay with his grandparents. It was his first visit, and he was very eager about the prospect. The next day his mother saw him off at Paddington, and asked the guard to tell him when to change. It was evening before John reached Linderton Halt, and there was a long drive with his grandfather to the village of Drayford. The sun was setting and John thought he had never seen anything so pretty as the hedgerows and meadows they passed while jogging along in the carrier's cart.

"That's my cottage, the white one near the river," said Mr. Collins as they descended a hill into Drayford.

"What river is it, Grandfather?" asked John.

"The Dray, laddie. Some day I'll take you to see the famous swanery where there are hundreds of beautiful white swans swimming about in the water."

John's grandmother made the boy very welcome. He was to sleep in one of the attics, and it pleased him very much. Although the ceiling was low there were lovely views from the two casement windows. Everything was spotlessly clean, and there was a nice scent of lavender. From his little white bed he could lie and watch the stars at night.

For a few days he did nothing but explore his new surroundings. Then one morning he said to his grandfather, "I can see some houses across the river on the other side of the hill. Is it a village?"

"Well, I think you would call Perrin a town, John. There is a railway station, but you would not see that from the hill. The houses opposite are some distance from the center of the town. We have a day's shopping in Perrin every now and then."

"How do you get there, Grandfather?"

"In the carriers' cart, as a rule. One summer there was a motor bus, but it has not been running lately. It is three miles along the road to a bridge, and when we are over the river it is all that way back to Perrin."

"But, Grandfather, why don't people cross the river?"

"There is no ferry, my boy. I had a boat years ago, but it has not been in use for even so long, and now it is in need of repairs."

John ran eagerly down the garden path to a shed that might have been called a boat house, as it was right on the river bank. He examined the boat carefully, and as he stood considering, his grandfather joined him.

"I believe I can mend your boat, Grandfather. Have you any lengths of wood?"

"Yes, your uncle Bob used to do a bit of carpentering. You will find plenty in the barn, but I expect the tools are rusty."

"I have brought my tools," replied the boy, running up to the attic to fetch his handy little tool chest.

His grandfather lent him a saw and showed him where he could find nails and rivets. John took down to the boat as much wood as he thought he should need. "Please, Grandfather, will you keep it a secret until I have finished it, and then perhaps we can take Grandmother for a row?" he said.

Mr. Collins readily agreed, and also said that he would not watch John at work, and then he too would have a surprise. For three days John worked hard at the boat. He had to cut away some timber, and replace it with good sound material, but he was clever with his tools and accomplished his task.

The oars were quite good, and one never-to-be-forgotten day Mr. Collins taught John to row. He soon grew proficient and his grandmother was very proud of him. On market day they all went shopping in Perrin, but instead of the roundabout route they chose to go by boat. As they returned, John said, "I am sure, Grandfather, that other people would prefer to go this way. May I put a notice on the garden gate?"

Having received permission, John painted on a board in black letters:

THIS WAY TO THE FERRY

The next day he had several passengers. He rowed them across to an old landing stage built for a former ferry boat, and its owner consented to rent it to Mr. Collins. The news of John's ferryboat spread through the village.

The following market day he had a queue of passengers awaiting their turn on some seats that he had hastily constructed from planks. All the morning he was busy rowing people across, and when they returned in the evening, they all declared how pleasant it was to go marketing by ferry-boat.

One sunny afternoon, as he was sitting near the river, John saw some people waving to him from the opposite bank. He rowed quickly across and found that they were anxious to come to Drayford woods, which just then were carpeted with primroses. He gladly ferried them over, and after an enjoyable outing they promised to come again in bluebell time, and to tell their friends about the ferry. Soon John had as many customers from Perrin as from Drayford.

When his mother came down to see him she decided to leave London and come to live at her old home.

In course of years Perrin became a large town and there was no excursion the inhabitants liked so much as to cross the Dray in John's ferryboat and picnic in the beautiful woods.



My Towsler doggie says "Bow-wow."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Growing Up Lincoln's Town

The boys and girls who read this column know, from their histories, what an important day February 12 is, the day Abraham Lincoln was born. They know that Lincoln was once President of the United States, and that he freed the black men who were held as slaves. All over the world people reverence Lincoln's name.

But Lincoln was not always President; he was once a country lawyer, living in a small town in central Illinois, called Springfield. If you will open your map of the United States and find Illinois, you will discover Springfield.

Little boys and girls who live there now learn about Lincoln in a pleasant way; not through books, but from the stories of him told by men and women who knew the great man. Isn't that a pleasant way to study?

These young people can see, any day they choose, the great monument built by the people of the United States in Lincoln's memory; until lately many of the little girls could go to school in the house where Lincoln was married, and they can still visit the house where he lived, for many years, with his wife and three boys.

The names of the boys were Robert, William and Thomas. The youngest was never called by this name; people called him "Tad." The boys had no sisters, so perhaps that was the reason why they were rather mischievous little fellows.

Older people remember how Willy and Tad used to rummage about their father's law office, pulling the books and papers about. Lincoln was a very gentle father. He rarely punished his boys, even when other people thought that they needed punishing pretty badly!

One day just before Lincoln was going to Washington to be President of the United States, he and his wife were sitting in church. They were dressed handsomely, and there were visitors with them. Suddenly down the aisle of the church came little Tad. His face was dirty, his stockings were coming down, he had on a soiled suit of clothes. He had been at play or asleep; and, when he missed his father, he came to church to look for him. When Mrs. Lincoln saw her untidy little boy, she blushed with shame, but Lincoln himself just smiled; putting out a long arm, he drew Tad into the pew, and let him curl up in the corner beside him.

Another day Lincoln was playing chess with a friend, when little Tad came to them and said: "Father, Mother wants you to come home to dinner."

"Yes, sonny," Lincoln said, but he kept on playing. Suddenly Tad reached out his hand and swept all the chessmen off the board. The old gentleman who used to tell that story always ended by saying

for children who live in Illinois to learn about Abraham Lincoln. But, even so, they do not love him any better than hundreds of other boys and girls all over the world.

"I believe I can mend your boat, Grandfather. Have you any lengths of wood?"

"Yes, your uncle Bob used to do a bit of carpentering. You will find plenty in the barn, but I expect the tools are rusty."

"I have brought my tools," replied the boy, running up to the attic to fetch his handy little tool chest.

His grandfather lent him a saw and showed him where he could find nails and rivets. John took down to the boat as much wood as he thought he should need. "Please, Grandfather, will you keep it a secret until I have finished it, and then perhaps we can take Grandmother for a row?" he said.

Mr. Collins readily agreed, and also said that he would not watch John at work, and then he too would have a surprise. For three days John worked hard at the boat. He had to cut away some timber, and replace it with good sound material, but he was clever with his tools and accomplished his task.

The oars were quite good, and one never-to-be-forgotten day Mr. Collins taught John to row. He soon grew proficient and his grandmother was very proud of him. On market day they all went shopping in Perrin, but instead of the roundabout route they chose to go by boat. As they returned, John said, "I am sure, Grandfather, that other people would prefer to go this way. May I put a notice on the garden gate?"

Having received permission, John painted on a board in black letters:

THIS WAY TO THE FERRY

The next day he had several passengers. He rowed them across to an old landing stage built for a former ferry boat, and its owner consented to rent it to Mr. Collins. The news of John's ferryboat spread through the village.

The following market day he had a queue of passengers awaiting their turn on some seats that he had hastily constructed from planks. All the morning he was busy rowing people across, and when they returned in the evening, they all declared how pleasant it was to go marketing by ferry-boat.

One sunny afternoon, as he was sitting near the river, John saw some people waving to him from the opposite bank

THE HOME FORUM

THE WINDOW
of the WORLD

Up along the hostile mountains, where the hair-poised snow-slide shivers—
Down and through the big fat marshes that the virgin ored stains;
Till I heard the mile-wide mutterings of unimagined rivers And beyond the nameless timber saw illimitable plains!
—Rudyard Kipling.

The Button Man's Preference

Occasionally the increasing company of the boorish who are curious as to what others read have their reward. People choose such strange books, at least those do who travel to and from their work in street cars and subways. And now and then such amazing persons choose good books. There is a tale of a certain "nouveau riche" from the middle west. Having prospered exceedingly during the war, in his own little button factory, this man resolved to enjoy life and see something of the world. So he joined an elaborately conducted cruise to the Mediterranean and the Near East. The managers of this cruise fancied they had done well by their guests in the matter of stocking the shelves of the ship's library; they had provided all manner of delectable light reading, suitable for dreamy days afloat upon southern seas—suggestive of deck chairs, gayly striped awnings, iced lemonade. But the button manufacturer demanded Epictetus and Shakespeare, and made every one quite miserable because he could not have them.

And the Maid's Emerson.

Then there was the episode of the theatrical company. The writer happened to occupy the seat next to a neat Negress, maid to one of the stars, and as quiet and dignified as her mistress was boisterous and flaunting. Part

way to New Haven, the maid opened her leather bag, took from it a pocket edition of Emerson, proceeding to read complacently all the way to the junction. One never knows what to expect. But adventures such as these only whet one's interest in the reading tastes of one's neighbors.

Models of Obedience

Veracity has never been considered one of the merits of that nursery rhyme which teaches that "birds in their little nests agree." It appears, however, that if another respect birds really are models of virtue, for they manifest obedience to parental orders even while they are still in the egg shell. Such is the account based on his own observations, which E. Kay Robinson gave in a recent lecture in the Gilbert White Fellow ship.

The bird in question was the young of the moor hen. Its brothers and sisters, seeing Mr. Kay Robinson coming, left nest and disappeared under water;

Symons' Blue

In the old days, if an issue in court had depended upon evidence as to the color of snow, the jury would have decided without much doubt in favor of the side which claimed it was white. That is not at all so certain now, for persons who are professionally trained to see best are continually declaring in pictures that it may be almost any color except white, and a considerable part of the public seems to have fallen in with their notion.

One of the chief reformers in snow-color is Gardner Symons. Generally snow seems to have a blue glaze to him, shading down to a translucent gray, where it borders the winter streams he is fond of painting. He has enlisted a following that would be greatly saddened if by any chance there should be a shortage of blue pigment in the market. Blue-tinted snow won for him in the National Academy exhibition of 1913 the Salterus medal, the prize token of excellence in this country; for it is awarded to the work of art which is best in the

strengthened as I came to be familiar with "The Merry Men," so that it was with a sense of rare privilege that I found myself, this past summer, sailing close to its rocky shores.

Granted though it be that all mankind loves an island, how came it, the reader may ask at this point, that Stevenson chose this for his own, of all the islands known upon all the seas—bleak Eilean Earraid rather than Ceylon or Fayal, Torcello or Formosa or Sark? First of all, he was with all his heart and soul a Scotsman. Again, he was justly proud of his family's work, since before his grandfather's time, in the service of the Northern Lights, building heart-stirring beacons like Bell Rock, Dhu Heartach, and Skerryvore, all about the rugged coasts of Britain, but mostly in these same western islands. Chiefly, however, Stevenson owed this affection for the Hebrides to a vacation in his twentieth year spent upon this very islet, while the elder Stevensons were building the Dhu Heartach light. That reef lying 15 miles out in the ocean southwest from Mull, Earraid was the

but in two hours high water would fill it quite a fathom deep. So deep it was when David Balfour saw it first and jumped to the conclusion that he was marooned on a desert island.

Stevenson's variations from his model are as nothing to his conformities with it. The picture in "The Merry Men" is practically identical with that in "Kidnapped," and both, as I learned from my pilgrimage, are close to the original. The "Memoirs of an Isle" and the references in the letters are really less positive evidence as to the hold that Eilean Earraid had taken upon Stevenson's imagination than the fact that twelve and fifteen years after leaving it he used it as setting for two stories, complete and unchanged not only in its general character and location but in all details of contour, vegetation, climate, and surroundings.

And why should Earraid have made this impression on him—him, a Scotsman, a scion of that line of light-builders to whom the western islands were a workground and a monument?

Friendship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN at a distance from a dear friend we communicate by letters, and these letters are greatly valued, much stress being laid upon their prompt and regular sending and receiving. When the distance is shortened, telephone messages may take the place of letters, which now may seem unnecessary. When the loved one is present, either written or telephoned messages would be clumsy, useless, absurd; indeed, their employment would be merely an interruption and hindrance, instead of an assurance of love. This is now expressed by the spoken word, the gentle touch, but even these are often felt to be inadequate. We then perceive, in a degree, that these material modes are after all but symbols.

Now, continuing the approach of thought toward the perfect unity, which is spiritual, can we not conceive of a nearness such that even these evidences of affection would prove as needless in their turn as each of the discarded methods? A nearness that would leave no least hiatus, no infinitesimal space to be bridged, no necessity for further reassurance? Material means all lack something implying as they do a sense of separateness yet to be overcome, an absence of perfect mutuality, despite our great desire and endeavor to understand one another.

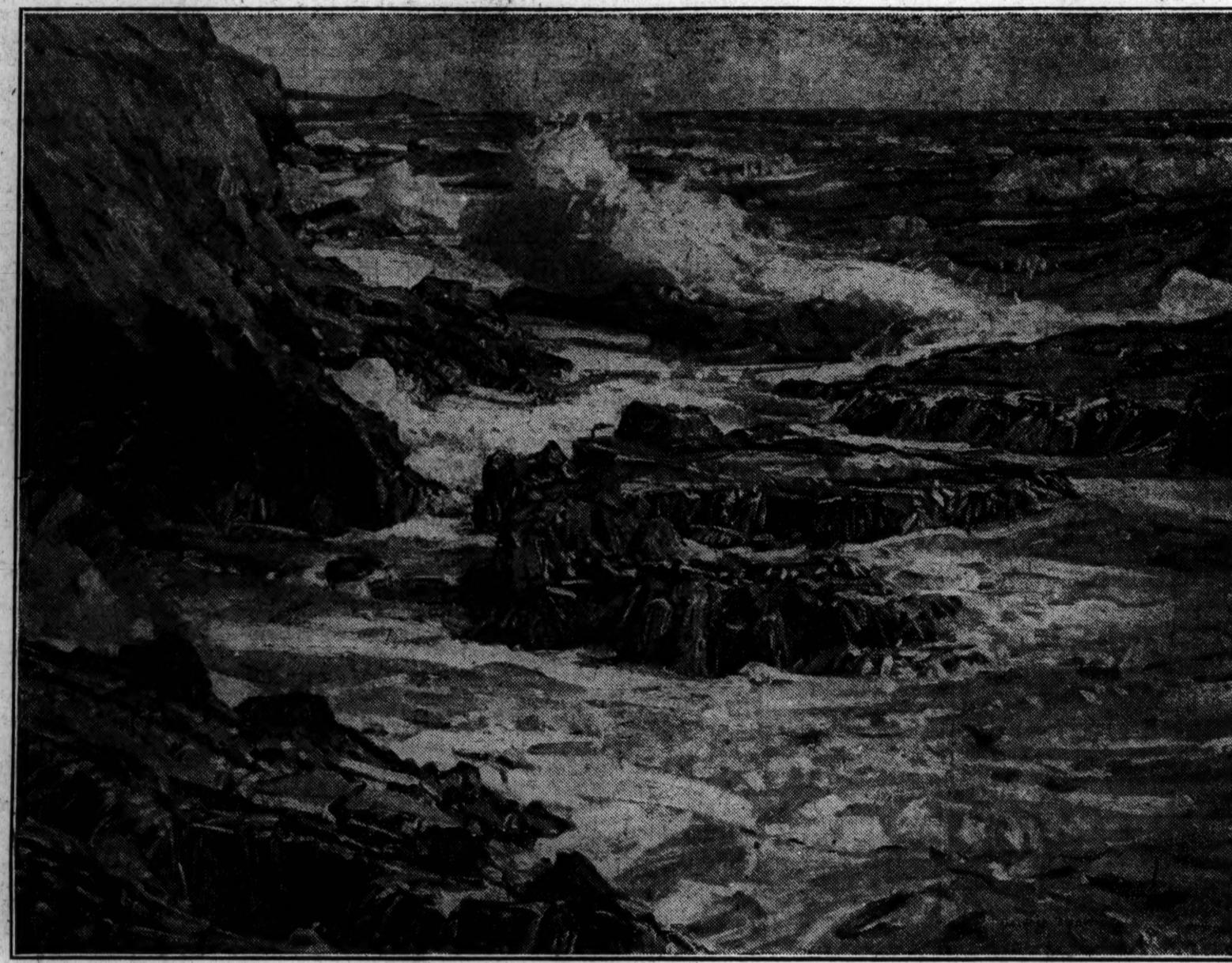
This completion, this blending together of thought, affection and interest in that spiritual unity for which the human heart yearns unceasingly already exists, but it is never to be fully discerned and enjoyed while we mistake the sign for the thing signified, and are found stressing the material symbols when we should be cultivating the spiritual intuitions. Only the understanding, that we are indeed of the one Mind, the Mind which is God, can establish the true sense of oneness, cast out the haunting fears that beset our sweetest moments, confirm us in the reflected love, and give us that peace which the world can neither give nor take away. It were wise not to delay seeking this spiritual unity until the hour of separation and loss which mortal

Plea of the Poets

Makers of song, did you say?
Finders of song, is it told?
The music we fashion today
Is centuries old.

Only we look and we see,
Only we hear and we sing:
Only we find in the tree
And we find in the spring
The beautiful thing.

Charles G. Blanden.



"Rockbound Coast," from the painting by Gardner Symons

Photograph by Peter Juley, New York

It was the last of the brood to hatch, left alone in the nest. It had been cheeping as it wriggled round within the shell, but in obedience to the mother's short, harsh cry it became silent.

Mr. Symons has been winning medals for years in many big exhibitions, national and international, in this country, and similar subjects, seen as if through blue glasses, have brought foreign honors to him as far apart as Buenos Aires and Paris. He is represented in that way in the Metropolitan Museum, the Chicago Art Institute, and elsewhere, and he may be said to be a favorite among collectors in every state. His blue vision became settled years ago and now he doesn't need to look at snow to see the color, being too busy in his studio filling commissions.

Other painters have struck out originally with snow in lavender, purple, pink, yellow, dull gray, green and intermediate shades and blendlings. These look pretty to the eye but have failed in the convincing assertiveness of Symon's blue. As an instance of the thoroughness with which the public has been led from the primitive, a mere allusion, in the foreword of the recent water color show, to a painting which the artist had been unable to finish, and which he converted from a balmy spring intention to a product of rigorous winter, by sprinkling a few crows over the white foreground, thus making a snow scene of it, proved as extraordinary as any of the exhibits. Mr. Symons must shoulder much of the responsibility for putting white snow out of fashion, at least in art.

Perhers not so many as have read "Kidnapped" are acquainted with "The Merry men," though it is a singularly artistic short story, even more intimately and completely associated with this island. It was Stevenson's first literary use of his memories of Earrald, and his remark to Graham Balfour, "I began with the feeling of one of those islands on the west coast of Scotland, and I gradually developed the story to express the sentiment with which that coast affected me," shows how not so much set the story in this particular place as built up the action to suit the island atmosphere he loved. All who have read "fantastic sonatas about the sea and wrecks," know that the action and, indeed, the characters owe their nature to the situation and the topography of the island. There is meaning more than literal in the statement that "any way the wind was, it was always salt air."

Earrald is given a peculiar quality of semi-insularity by the tidal channel to the east. At low tide it appeared like a sandy-bottomed canyon with a rill of salt-water trickling through it. On our return journey we crossed it, almost literally dry-shod.

Something of the fascination this island had for Stevenson communicated itself to me from my earliest reading of "Kidnapped," and was

nearest available pied à terre for the builders, and the boy Louis had the delightful occupation of idling about as the nephew of the chief engineer, as he tells us in "Memoirs of an Isle." There is no record of his ever having revisited Earrald, but the crowded impressions of all his later years never obscured its features in his memory....

Once landed on Earrald, we ascended by the road past the hideous granite cottages up a continually greener and softer track to a white land-beacon and heliograph station used for communicating with the deep-sea lights, and thence over untried moorland to the highest point on the islet. Here, with the view unobstructed on every side, the Stevensonian is struck at once by the felicity of the description in "Memoirs of an Isle": "The Little Isle of Earrald lies close in to the southwest corner of the Ross of Mull: the sound of Iona on one side, across which you may see the Isle and church of Columba; the open sea to the other, where you shall be able to mark on a clear sunny day the breakers running white on many sunken reefs." Add to this that there is a small bay in the rocky southern side, and that the narrow channel that separates Earrald from the great island of Mull is high and dry at low tide, though a fathom deep at high water, and you have the esthetic of a portrait of this beloved isle.

At first the country was rather

open: always the long spurs of hills,

steep-sided, but not high. And from our little train we looked across the country, across hill and dale. In the distance was a little town, on a low slope. But for its compact, fortified look it might have been a town on the English downs. A man in the carriage leaned out of the window holding out a white cloth, as a signal to someone in the far off town that he was coming. The wind blew the white cloth, the town in the distance glimmered small and alone in its hollow. And the little train pelted along.

It was rather comical to see it.

We were always climbing. And the line curved in great loops. So that as one looked out of the window, time and again one started, seeing a little train running in front of us, in a diverging direction, making big puffs of steam. But lo, it was our own little engine pelting off around a loop away ahead. We were quite a long train, but all trucks in front, only our two passenger coaches hitched on behind. And for this reason our own engine was always running fussy into sight, like some dog scampering in front and swerving about us, while we followed at the tail end of the thin string of trucks.

I was surprised how well the small

engine took the continuous steep

slopes, how bravely it emerged on the sky-line. It is a queer railway.

I would like to know who made it.

"Sea and Sardinia," by D. H. Lawrence.

Heir of all the ages, I—

Heir of all that they have wrought...

Every golden deed of theirs

Sheds its luster on my way;

All their labors, all their prayers,

Sanctify the present day.

—George Eliot. Spanish Gypsy.

Indian Impressions

Although India is a land of walkers, there is no sound of footfalls. Most of the feet are bare and all are silent...

Both in the cities and the country some one is always walking. There are carts and motor-cars, and on the roads about Delhi a curious service of camel omnibuses, but most of the people walk, and they walk ever. In the bazaars they walk in their thousands; on the long, dusty roads, miles from anywhere, there are always a few, approaching or receding.

It is odd that the only occasion on which Indians break from their walk into a run or a trot, is when they... an unusually heavy head-load, or carry a piano. Why there is so much piano-carrying in Calcutta I cannot say, but the streets (as I feel now) have no commoner spectacle than six or eight merry, half-naked men, trotting along, laughing and jesting under their burden, all with an odd, springing movement of the arms.

One of one's earliest impressions of the Indians is that their hands are inadequate. They suggest no power.

Not only is there always some one walking, but there is always some one resting. They repose at full length whenever the need for sleep takes them, or they sit with pointed knees. Coming from England one is struck by the much inertness; for although the English laborer can be lazy enough, he usually rests on his feet, leaning against walls; if he is a land laborer, leaning with his back to the support; if he follows the sea, leaning on his stomach.—"Roving East and Roving West."

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Heir of all that they have wrought...

Every golden deed of theirs

Sheds its luster on my way;

All their labors, all their prayers,

Sanctify the present day.

—Julia C. R. Dorr.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1922

EDITORIALS

Reparations and Debt Payments

WHEN Mr. John M. Keynes, some two years ago, came out with the first detailed and logical indictment of the reparations sections of the Versailles Treaty as unworkable he created a world-wide sensation. That an Englishman, one of the economic advisers of the British delegation to Paris, should attack the Treaty almost before the ink of its signatures was dry, piqued curiosity. The writer added to an incisive examination of the economic issues a somewhat acrid description of the radically differing characteristics of the members of the "Big Four," which held the wondering attention of readers who found his economic complexities sometimes wearying. Betwixt the radicalism of his theme and the piquancy of his personalities the author accomplished at a stroke an amazing literary success. His first English edition was sold out in London before the great mass of readers even knew of its publication. Nobody was more amazed than the publishers—the measure of the author's own astonishment at his success being only to be guessed at. But how slight was the publishers' anticipation of phenomenal success may be inferred from the fact that, though an Anglo-American firm, it failed to arrange for publication through its New York house, leaving to a firm new to the business the credit, and the profit, of the American edition. Recent statements by the publishers declare the sales of the book to be approaching 150,000, and enumerate editions in almost every known language. Naturally Germany and the Central European states, for whose relief from a great part of the reparations burden Mr. Keynes pleaded, have given his book generous support.

Of the measure of Mr. Keynes' literary success there can be no question. The extent to which he influenced public opinion, especially in the United States, has seldom been paralleled by any writer on an abstruse subject. It would appear that about once in so often some book on a social or economic problem catches the public attention and is carried to colossal success on a wave of public applause. Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" is the classic illustration of this. Keynes, touching upon a subject more immediately under discussion, has enjoyed a more instant recognition than the Single Tax advocate, although, as his theme is essentially a passing one, the endurance of his popularity is likely to be more fleeting.

In his first work Keynes did a public service by making clear to thousands, who otherwise might never have given thought to the subject, the fact that the payment of an international debt may sometimes work as much hardship to the payee as to the payer. The world had little considered the difference between the commercial and industrial positions of individuals and those of nations. The individual creditor can only profit by receiving payment of his debt; the creditor nation might be ruined by too prompt payment. In international settlements, in an era when gold is no longer available for settling international balances, the question is not alone, "How much can the debtor afford to pay?" Of quite equal importance is the problem of how much the creditor nation can afford to receive, since payment must be made in goods, and the industries of the nation receiving them suffer from a flood of foreign goods. This fact, clearly indicated in the "Economic Consequences of the Peace," was given less academic, but more emphatic and practical exemplification by the British ship-builders who compelled the virtual cancellation of the clause of the Treaty compelling Germany to deliver annually a stated tonnage of new ships to the Allies. That Germany owed the ships in reparation for the losses inflicted by her submarine campaign was conceded, but if payment were made in kind, British ship-builders would, in their turn, suffer in peace, as British shipowners had suffered in war.

The economic considerations which so greatly affect the question of German reparations affect equally the question of international debts. If France, suffering as she did from devastation, cannot accept payments in goods lest her markets be flooded and her factories closed—if England must raise emergency tariff barriers to keep out the flood of German goods offered in payment of her part of the reparations, how can the United States hope to receive early payment of the vast sums involved in debts owed by foreign nations without serious consequences to American industry? The question is not a popular one with American statesmen. Their attitude toward it is one of fearsome procrastination. Yet it presses for an answer.

No great question, either moral or economic, has ever been permanently shelved. Against such the conspiracy of silence avails nothing. This one, like its predecessors, must be threshed out in general debate, and the public men who today think they serve their own ends best by evading it will not improbably find out in the end that they have sacrificed themselves to fear.

A Test of America's Faith

APPARENTLY as a logical sequence to an earlier decisive action which resulted in the extending of tentative invitations to the Conference which recently concluded its deliberations in Washington, Senator Borah now proposes that a concrete test of the faith of the Government and people of the United States be applied to the substance of the covenants to which virtual agreement has been given. President Harding early let it become known that he favored a conference of the principal world powers looking to a limitation of armament. It was Senator Borah who proposed the resolution, finally adopted, which directed the President to invite participation in such a meeting, to be held in Washington. The apparent results are known to every one.

Almost immediately following the adjournment of the Conference, and pursuant to the expressed belief of

the President that some reduction in the personnel of the Army and Navy would result from its deliberations, Senator Borah took the initial step designed to test the faith of the Administration and the people in what, undeniably, is a new world policy, a preparedness for peace, rather than a preparedness for war. Specifically, it is proposed that the Army, now established on a basis of 150,000 enlisted men, be reduced in size to not more than 100,000. It is estimated that this reduction, with a corresponding lessening of the official personnel as already recommended by General Pershing, would relieve, by approximately \$100,000,000, the annual burden of the taxpayers of the United States. President Harding, it is said, has expressed the opinion that the Army should not exceed 80,000.

Why, indeed, should the present armed force be maintained? As a protection in any possible emergency it might be presumed that the maximum fixed by the President would be great enough. Incidentally, it is pointed out that there is no longer any reasonable demand upon the United States to maintain troops on the Rhine. Senator Borah insists that it is the duty of France alone to carry out Mr. Poincaré's avowed policies toward Germany.

Aside from merely economic considerations, which include a tremendous saving in taxes, the return of from 50,000 to 70,000 soldiers and perhaps 5000 officers to peaceful pursuits, and the elimination of the necessity of training recruits to the ranks and to the staff, there is the greater importance, as an evidence of national sincerity, of giving concrete proof of the faith which America has professed in the integrity of a common pledge freely given.

President Obregon's Optimism

THERE are many quite convincing indications that the President of Mexico does not believe in signs. Perhaps he sees too many of them and too frequently is obliged to listen to disturbing rumors, which, like most rumors, in Mexico and elsewhere, are forgotten to make place for new ones, dressed in new disguises. President Obregon's experience seems almost to duplicate that of the person who observed that "most of his more terrible experiences never happened." But the woods are wide and long in Mexico, and General Obregon is not the first Chief Executive of that Republic who has found it difficult to beat a straight and smooth path through the clearings.

Almost from the very day of his inauguration as successor to Adolfo de la Huerta, the provisional or interim President, General Obregon has been beset on all sides by rumors of internecine warfare. It has been charged that in some important affairs his course has been silently or threateningly dictated by his enemies, who have held over him the threat of revolution should he, by any overt act, yield what they regard as national prestige in his dealings with those nations he might desire to regard as friendly, and that under no consideration should he submit to what they insist are the unjust demands made upon him by the United States Government.

The fact remains, nevertheless, that President Obregon, by the employment of some ingenuity, has made what amount to important concessions to American interests. Thus far he has avoided open offense to those in his own country who patently are seeking to entrap him in what they would deem a breach of faith, an action which they would not be slow to impute. But he has, in the meantime, given satisfactory proof that he seeks to go as far as possible, in the circumstances, in encouraging the investment of American money in the development of Mexican industries. His answer to malcontents on both sides of the international boundary is that he is abundantly able to defend the integrity of his government.

President Obregon's greatest present embarrassment is caused by his inability to pay the past-due debts which his government inherited from the Carranza Administration. When all has been said, perhaps, that is his most serious offense in the estimation of some influential interests, political and financial, outside of Mexico. But he says these debts are to be paid, and it may be that he sees, when satisfactory adjustments with his creditors shall have been made, a clearing away of his present difficulties. Even those who have criticized him most severely might reasonably wish him an open road and a free hand.

An Invisible Export

IT IS estimated that prior to 1914 over \$500,000,000 was paid to the merchant fleet of Great Britain annually by other nations. The United States was, perhaps, its chief customer, dispensing large sums for transportation of passengers and freight on British vessels. To Great Britain, then a creditor nation, these sums constituted important invisible imports which were a factor in maintaining stability in foreign exchange rates. On the other hand, the United States was a debtor nation. That is, the balance of trade was against it by virtue of the fact that the value of imports exceeded that of exports. Therefore, payment of freight charges by the United States to Great Britain and other nations did not militate economically against the United States. On the contrary, as an invisible export, they tended to reduce unfavorable trade balances to the extent of the amount paid out.

At that time there was a considerable disparity between the merchant fleets of the two nations. In 1914 Great Britain possessed nearly 20,000,000 tons of ocean shipping, compared with 1,000,000 tons owned by the United States. During the last few years, however, over 10,000,000 tons have been added to the merchant fleet of the latter, whereas British shipping stands at approximately the 1914 figure. The increase of tonnage by the United States, combined with the fact that the country has become the chief creditor nation of the world during the same period, demands, from an economic standpoint, that payment of ocean freight and passenger charges to other nations be minimized.

The United States is at the point in its history when development of foreign markets for its surplus products

is imperative. At the same time it is confronted with serious obstacles which tend to restrict such development. Not the least of these is the condition of the foreign exchange market. With the American dollar at a premium in most foreign countries, especially in Europe, the purchasing capacity of customers in those countries is limited to a corresponding degree.

One of the methods by which the premium on the dollar may be reduced is to increase the value of imports or decrease the value of exports. Foreign trade returns show that American exports have fallen off considerably during the last year, and idle ships bear testimony to the fact, but this does not mean that the United States is not exporting at all. What is more important, in this connection, is that America is exporting a greater percentage of goods in foreign bottoms than the economic condition warrants.

In terms of dollars and cents, the foregoing means that America exports 75 per cent of the amounts paid in freight charges. If there were no American ships idle and none sailing with holds partially filled, there might be no alternative. But the situation, as it stands today, demands that American goods be shipped in American bottoms, if the country is to prosper in foreign trade. It is admitted that this one item of curtailing invisible exports will not establish an American merchant marine or develop foreign markets for American goods but so far as each and every factor militating against this object is handled and rectified, another obstacle is removed and the way made correspondingly easier for further improvement.

Wages in Basic Industries

A FEW weeks ago the statement was made by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, that a strike of coal miners seemed inevitable with the ending of their present wage agreement on March 31. The direct cause of the proposed strike is the apparent deadlock which has for some time existed between the mine operators and the leaders of the miners' union. The vital issue, according to the operators, does not involve a mere accession to the union demands. They insist that economic conditions make impossible a continuance of present wage scales, chiefly because of the advantage enjoyed by mine operators in those fields which have not been unionized. They point to the fact that wages of non-union miners, who represent about 30 per cent of the employees in the industry, are kept just below the wages now paid the unionized workers. Non-union competition, according to the operators of mines in the union fields, would ruin them if it were made necessary for them to renew present wage agreements. This, clearly, is an argument for the complete unionizing of the coal-mining industry, an end as eagerly sought by the miners who propose to strike as by the operators who are restive under the open-shop competition which they complain of so bitterly.

It is not to be expected, of course, that the non-union miners, representing, as it is said, but about one-third of those employed in the industry, would be able to produce anything like a sufficient amount of coal to meet even present moderate demands. The economic issue involved, therefore, seems to be one of public policy, rather than one in which only those directly interested in the question of wages and commodity profits are concerned. If a satisfactory basis cannot be found under which a vital basic industry can be conducted partly on the open-shop plan and partly on the closed-shop plan, the unavoidable necessity arises of eliminating one of the other of the working arrangements. The processes by which such an industrial overturn might be accomplished would be drastic and almost revolutionary, perhaps, but the exigencies of the situation clearly demand something more than merely palliative measures. Industry is gradually reviving in nearly all sections of the United States. The demand for steam coal promises to increase, rather than diminish, even with the early approach of spring.

One important fact should be made clear. That is as to whether or not there is and has been collusion between the mine operators and their employees in the unionized field in an effort to compel the unionization of miners in the open-shop field. There are indications that there is such collusion, and if there is it may be that the threatened impasse, caused by an alleged deadlock between operators and operatives, can be attributed to such a common understanding. The union mine workers speak only through their official representatives, and it is a known fact that these officials, from organizers up to the chief executive, seek the complete unionization of the coal-mining industry.

Complications are threatened in the existing situation by the espousal of the cause of the union miners by sixteenth of the national railroad unions, including the "Big Four" brotherhoods, comprising perhaps the strongest single industrial unit of organized workers in the country. They too have grievances because of alleged unjust wage reductions, and their particular occupations, having to do with transportation, which is of equal importance to production in maintaining a fuel supply, make them a powerful ally both of the coal operators and the coal miners. The situation as a whole is anomalous for the reason that it presents much more than the single problem of the relation of wages to the profitable operation of a basic industry, and because it appears to combine, somewhat incongruously, representatives of Capital and of Labor in an endeavor to extend, in the industry in which both are engaged, the rule of the closed shop. Surely it is a situation in which the rights of the public, unmistakably existent, should be asserted.

Personifying Democracy

SOMETIMES, perhaps, even the people of America are obliged to halt long enough to take their bearings when circumstances compel an intimate comparison of the ways and theories of an absolute democracy with those of an absolute monarchy, or even those of a limited or constitutional monarchy. The fact is sometimes lost sight of that, theoretically at least, there has been a complete reversal of so-called monarchical conditions in the establishing of the newer form of govern-

ment adopted under the Constitution of the United States.

Some comment has been made in mild condemnation of the action of the American delegates to the Conference on Limitation of Armament in appending to their signatures to the new naval and submarine treaties the designating clause, "Citizens of the United States." It has been insisted, perhaps with entire sincerity, but none the less captiously, that the four delegates, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Underwood and Mr. Root, should have described themselves as plenipotentiaries of the government, or at least of the Administration in whose behalf they acted.

Surely their action can be defended and justified when it is considered in the light of the actual position which they, as citizens of a democracy, occupy, and in which they may take commendable pride. Their status, if they by the slightest inference see fit to emphasize that fact, is unlike that of some, at least, of the delegates, who formally indicated their approval of the completed agreement. In fact, their undisputed claim to citizenship in a democracy places them in a rank superseding that of an elected official or a specially designated plenipotentiary. In a democracy, more than theoretically, the representative of the people and of the government itself is a servant of those who elevate him to a position of temporary authority. The people are supreme, and these people are citizens. The delegates who represented the United States in the Conference were clearly within their rights in claiming the highest rank to which this citizenship entitles them.

Editorial Notes

The words "Gulf Stream fallacy" are beginning to ring ominously around the British Isles. Perhaps the average Englishman has at best only a hazy idea as to how that remarkable current benefits his climate. But the Gulf Stream is an old friend, and he is quite satisfied to believe that it issues from the Gulf of Mexico, bears northeastward, and then, crossing the Atlantic, proceeds to girdle the British Isles in much the same way as a steam-heat radiator skirts a drawing room, and with similar results. That this idea no longer convinces the experts was made clear during the recent conference of the British "Science Masters Association." One authority scornfully declared that the Gulf Stream does not even approach the shores of Britain; that it does not penetrate further east than Newfoundland. He admitted that there is a "North Atlantic Current," of a somewhat similar nature, which finds its way to European waters, but, even so, he said that, to aerial rather than to ocean currents must England and Scotland attribute their soft, moist climate, and Ireland her perpetual green. Whatever may be said of this explanation, it manifestly lacks something in picturesqueness, and it would appear that, even among natural science masters of the English secondary schools, there are still faithful adherents of the old theory.

MAHOMET, having decided that he could not persuade the mountain to come to him, packed up and went to the mountain. The reverse is happening in France, where the village of Malnon, in the Auvergne, is in danger of destruction because the mountain called Plateau d'Ussel is moving down on it. Some time ago a part of the mountain broke away with a tremendous crash and since then the vast bulk has been slowly and steadily moving toward the village. No earthquake shocks appear to have been felt, but undoubtedly some great disturbance in the interior of the earth must have occasioned the remarkable movement. Apart from the deplorable fact that the villagers of Malnon have been driven from their homes, it must be an awesome sight to see a huge mountain slowly advancing.

THE reported action of the Actors Equity Association to restrict foreign actors from coming to this country for work is to be deplored. It is an unfair application of the closed shop idea and a thing that should not touch any of the arts. There is nothing that has more right to be considered international than the arts, and any movement that would tend to make any aspect of American art provincial is to be avoided. The Actors Equity Association was an admirable idea in its inception, but it must not go beyond its prerogatives. It was organized to better conditions on the American stage, and preventing talented foreign actors from playing in this country will not raise salaries or lift the average of acting. The foreign actor who comes over here is not like an immigrant laborer. He does not work for lesser wages than the American actor.

IN CONSIDERATION of the claim of the motion picture interests in Buffalo, N. Y., that daylight saving has proved detrimental to their prosperity, because during the summer months under this régime they can only run one show and without it they can run two, the opposing view should, in all fairness, be considered. Indeed, a fallacy in their argument is apparent, for it is declared that the theater owners admit that thousands of families are finding entertainment out of doors during the summer months as a result of daylight saving. From the standpoint of the people, which is more desirable, an evening's entertainment out of doors or in a motion picture theater? The answer need scarcely be given.

DEAN RANDALL of Brown University has a number of pleasant things to say regarding the modern American undergraduate, and this is particularly pleasing at a time when it is customary to scoff at the typical college youth. The modern undergraduate, according to the dean, in comparison with the old type, is more amenable to discipline, possesses a larger capacity for work, has a keener interest in education and has a higher sense of integrity.

THE poetry of the North American Indians was the subject of a lecture by Dr. Rolt-Wheeler at the Lyceum Poetry Society, in London, when he gave renderings of the poems illustrating the lyrics of the Iroquois Indians. He touched upon the songs accompanying the dances of initiation among the Plains Indians, as well as the nursery rhymes, plays, and nature songs of that race.